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CONTENTS

General	5143-5249
Theory & Systems • Methods & Apparatus • New Tests • Statistics • Ref- erence Works • Organizations • History & Biography • Professional Prob- lems of Psychology • Films	
Physiological Psychology	5250-5301
Nervous System	
Receptive and Perceptual Processes	5302-5338
Vision • Audition	
Response Processes	5339-5355
Complex Processes and Organizations	5356-5424
Learning & Memory • Thinking & Imagination • Intelligence • Person- ality • Aesthetics	
Developmental Psychology	5425-5470
Childhood & Adolescence • Maturity & Old Age	
Social Psychology	5471-5559
Methods & Measurements • Cultures & Cultural Relations • Social In- stitutions • Language & Communication • Social Action	
Clinical Psychology, Guidance, Counseling	5560-5675
Methodology, Techniques • Diagnosis & Evaluation • Treatment Meth- ods • Child Guidance • Vocational Guidance	
Behavior Deviations	5676-5801
Mental Deficiency • Behavior Problems • Speech Disorders • Crime & Delinquency • Psychoses • Psychoneuroses • Psychosomatics • Clin- ical Neurology • Physically Handicapped	
Educational Psychology	5802-5848
School Learning • Interests, Attitudes & Habits • Special Education • Educational Guidance • Educational Measurement • Education Staff Personnel	
Personnel Psychology	5849-5875
Selection & Placement • Labor-Management Relations	
Industrial and Other Applications	5876-5888
Industry • Business & Commerce • Professions	

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AUTHOR INDEX¹

- Abell, W., 5412
Abraham, E., 5399
Abrams, M., 5321
Abramson, H. A., 5356
Abramson, M., 5768
Adkins, D., 5196
Ahto, A., 5722
Akrappetants, E. S., 5178,
5290, 5273, 5274
Almone-Marsan, C., 5267
Al-Taftasani, A. A., 5357,
5358
Aleksieva, M. S., 5268
Allwood, M. S., 5337
American Board of
Examiners in Professional
Psychology, 5236
American Psychological
Association, 5198, 5198
American Psychological
Association, Committee
on Ethical Standards for
Psychology, 5237
American Psychological
Association, Committee
to review the evidence
presented at tenure
investigation of Ralph
Gundlach at the
University of
Washington, 5238
American Psychological
Association, Committee
on Training in Clinical
Psychology, 5239
American Psychological
Association, Office of
the Executive Secretary,
5197
American Psychological
Association, Policy and
Planning Board, 5198
Ancona, L., 5316, 5317
Andreani, F., 5594
Andreani, G., 5744
Andreev, B. V., 5179
Andreev, N. N., 5334
[Anon.], 5152, 5216
Ansbacher, H. L., 5507
Antoni, N., 5676
Arbous, A. G., 5855
Arbuckle, D. S., 5834
Ardolino, J., 5595
Arieti, S., 5153
Armstrong, V. L., 5828
Arnsperg, C., 5668
Arten'ev, V. V., 5269
Asheim, L., 5805

Babak, E. B., 5269
Bach, W., 5638
Bachet, M., 5723
Backus, O., 5240
Badal, D. W., 5771
Badawi, N. Y., 5596
Baer, D. E., 5597
Bailey, N. T. J., 5187
Bailey, P., 5270
Baillister, J. J., 5743
Banay, R. S., 5724
Bansoni, F., 5199
Baron, P., 5598
Barkovskii, 5339
Barnes, H. E., 5725
Barnicot, N. A., 5302
Baron, S., 5825
Barron, D. H., 5301
Bartlett, M. S., 5188
Bartuk, H., 5308
Bass, B. M., 5835
Bassi, A., 5726
Baughman, J. W., 5852
Baumgardt, E., 5318
Baumgarten, F., 5869
Baumgartner, L., 5360
Bay, E., 5783
Beamer, G. C., 5828
Beck, M. in der, 5677
Beigel, H. G., 5340
Békay, G. V., 5335
Belger, L., 5338
Bendix, R., 5827
Benedetti, G., 5699
Benton, A. L., 5692
Bergler, E., 5700, 5701,
5863
Beringer, K., 5784
Berkowitz, F., 5817
Bernier, G., 5836
Bernson, M. P., 5455
Besouchet, I., 5689
Bettelheim, R., 5839
Biber, B., 5845
Bieber, I. G., 5241
Bisdesau, E. A., 5878

Binder, H., 5599
Binetti, P., 5745
Binger, C., 5471
Birukov, D. A., 5217
Blain, I. J., 5870
Blewett, T. T., 5806
Bloch, V., 5362
Blum, L. H., 5428
Bogdanovich, L. A., 5764
Bonnardel, R., 5600, 5601,
5856, 5857
Borana, H., 5807
Boring, E. G., 5242
Borkowski, W., 5645
Bosard, R., 5425
Bouchard, J. B., 5808
Bouthilet, L., 5192
Boyd, H., 5505
Boyer, P. A., 5826
Brantoy, T., 5639
Brady, R. H., 5635
Brant, C. S., 5509
Bricker, H., 5818
Brown, C. T., 5385
Brown, C. W., 5879
Brodek, J., 5880
Buhler, C., 5602, 5802
Bührer, L., 5603
Bunatian, G. K., 5271
Burch, R. L., 5809
Burdon, A. F., 5769
Burgess, E. W., 5852
Buriukov, D. A., 5540
Burnett, R. W., 5810
Busemann, A., 5429, 5785
Bush, R. K., 5154
Bykov, K. M., 5143, 5155,
5218, 5219, 5250, 5272,
5273, 5274
Bystov, E. D., 5370

Cabalan, D., 5489
Callaway, E., 5746
Canepa, G., 5604
Capehart, B. E., 5827
Cares, R. M., 5693
Carmichael, L., 5341
Carnes, E. F., 5834
Carr, L. J., 5522
Carroll, J. B., 5341
Carter, E. M., 5811
Carter, V. E., 5797
Cartwright, D., 5472
Case, M. E., 5747
Cassie, A. P., 5605
Cassirer, E., 5156
Castle, P. F. C., 5858, 5870
Cass-Bianchi, M., 5467
Chandler, J. R., 5828
Charles, J. C., 5812
Chaudhary, P., 5640
Chazall, J., 5727
Chernenko, E. I., 5780
Chess, S., 5797
Chevalier, F., 5510
Chinn, H. L., 5251
Cholay, M., 5606
Christenson, J. A., Jr., 5641
Clarke, H. L., 5413
Clarke, T. W., 5770
Clarke, R. S., 5426
Cleugh, M. F., 5829
Clinger, O. W., 5702
Cohen, M. E., 5771
Colby, K. M., 5220
Coleman, J. C., 5703
Coleman, M. L., 5648
Coll, A., 5607
Collins, M., 5221
Colm, H., 5430
Combe, A. W., 5243
Conrad, K., 5786
Coon, C. S., 5511
Cooper, E., 5542
Coppock, H., 5374
Costa, A. M., 5608
Cottle, W. C., 5186
Cox, D., 5849
Craig, L., 5728
Crosby, H. M., 5497

D'Agata, M. P., 5185
d'Annibale Braga, L., 5609
Damm, D., 5454
Danielson, P. J., 5591
Davidoff, E., 5678
Davison, W. P., 5543
de Graaf, A., 5803
de Groot, A. D. H., 5414
Delgado, H., 5679
de Montpeller, C., 5371
de Navarro, R. de S. M.,
5603
Dentic, O., 5594
de Oliveira Pereira, A.,
5610

De Ormaechea, J. L., 5561
Derabin, V. S., 5273
Desing, M. F., 5826
Desmonde, W. H., 5415
de Sola Pool, I., 5544
Deutsch, K. W., 5157
Deutsch, L. P., 5750
Devereux, G., 5386, 5515
Dickenson, J. R., 5804
Dinerman, H., 5542
Dinolfo, A., 5704
Dobbs, H. A. C., 5138,
5159
Dobson, W. R., 5819
Dollard, J., 5160
Domanaki, T. J., 5252
Dörken, H., Jr., 5781
Dorsey, J. M., 5161
Drasgow, J., 5748
Dressel, P. L., 5578
Drozdenko, N. P., 5372
Dumont, L., 5857
Dunlap, J. W., 5189
Dunn, L. C., 5253

Eagle, E., 5814
Eastern Psychological
Association, 5200
Eaton, W. H., 5852
Ebbbecke, K., 5343
Eckstrand, G. A., 5373
Edwards, A. S., 5694
Egashira, A., 5359
Egorov, T. G., 5813
Ehrmann, P., 5319
Eidelberg, L., 5360
Eisenstein, V. W., 5680
Ekland, D., 5579
Ekman, G., 5394
Ellen, P., 5365
Ellison, D. G., 5374
Erikson, E. H., 5400, 5431
Estabrooks, G. H., 5473
Etatsva, P. J., 5444
Ewing, J. F., 5512

Faddeeva, V. K., 5276
Faigenbaum, D., 5743
Faircl, C. W., 5244
Fairbanks, G., 5343
Fairbanks, R. J., 5562
Fairman, G. W., 5881
Farber, M. L., 5523, 5820
Farnsworth, D., 5884
Faure, J., 5277
Favre, J.-M., 5190
Fedorov, V. K., 5278, 5279,
5280, 5375
Fel'dbaum, I. M., 5178
Feldman, M. J., 5748
Felix, R. H., 5563
Fellenius, V., 5876
Fenlanon, A. F., 5580
Ferguson, G. A., 5611
Ferreira da Costa, O., 5868
Ferro, C., 5581
Fetherstonhaugh, M. L.,
5426
Figueroa, C. A., 5850
Fils, D. H., 5612
Fitch, S. M., 5772
Fisher, R. L., 5416
Fisher, S., 5416
Fleeson, W., 5695
Flesher, J., 5361
Forbes, A. A., 5281
Forbes, T. W., 5881
Forgas, D. G., 5426
Foriano, G., 5882
Forayth, S. A., 5545
Frasine, P., 5303, 5362
Frank, J. P., 5696
Frank, L. K., 5432
Franklin, J., 5743
Freyhan, F. A., 5705
Friedlander, J. H., 5749
Froehlich, C. P., 5564
Fromm, E., 5387
Frumkes, G., 5642
Fulton, J. F., 5282

Gabel, J., 5613
Galer, E. L., 5841
Gakkil, L. B., 5546
Gallifret, V., 5320, 5321
Gans, R. W., 5750
Gardner, G. E., 5729
Gardner, M., 5144
Garforth, F. I. de la P.,
5858
Garner, W. R., 5304
Gaw, E. A., 5614
Geisel, J. B., 5433
Gellerman, S. W., 5474
Gemelli, A., 5344, 5401

Gérard, A., 5751
Germann, J., 5615, 5616
Gezell, A., 5434, 5435
Ghiselli, E. E., 5879
Gibb, C. A., 5475
Gibson, J. J., 5322
Gillinsky, A. S., 5323
Giordano, A., 5617
Girault, M., 5853
Gishick, M. A., 5477
Gladstone, A. I., 5550
Goguelin, P., 5851, 5859
Goldberg, H. D., 5547
Goldman-Eisler, F., 5548
Gordon, M. A., 5860
Gosline, E., 5643
Gottschaldt, K., 5663
Gough, H. G., 5524
Gragg, D. B., 5860
Graham, C. H., 5325
Grant, V. W., 5345
Greenacre, P., 5402
Greenleaf, W. J., 5670
Greenwood, E. D., 5787
Goldberg, G., 5162, 5417
Grosch, H., 5752
Grove, B. A., 5871
Grüthe, H. W., 5788
Guest, L., 5494
Gulo, M. J., 5774
Gunter, R., 5324
Gutierrez-Noriega, C., 5706
Guse, H., 5582

Haagen-Smit, A. J., 5305
Hafes, M. A., 5476
Haines, A. C., 5454
Hake, H. W., 5304
Hallowits, D., 5436
Hampshire, S., 5163
Hampton, P. J., 5707,
5708, 5709
Hama, A. M., 5437
Hamyde, J. D., 5870
Hamer, C. P., 5490
Harmon, F. L., 5145
Harriman, P. L., 5583
Harris, H., 5302, 5306
Hartinger, H., 5307
Hartogs, R., 5730
Hauser, P. M., 5491
Havighurst, R. J., 5852
Hayakawa, S. I., 5164
Healy, W., 5222
Hearnshaw, L. S., 5395
Hebb, D. O., 5426
Helman, Z., 5789
Hendin, H., 5710
Henry, J., 5681
Heron, W., 5426
Heron, W. T., 5773
Heslam, R. M., 5765
Hill, J. M. M., 5872
Hill, T. S., 5774
Hirsch, D. K., 5798
Hoch, P. H., 5644
Hochstet, J. R., 5501
Hochwald, H. L., 5565
Hoffman, P., 5283
Höhn, E., 5618
Höhne, K., 5561
Hollinshead, M. T., 5799
Holstijn, A. J. W., 5418
Holt, W. L., Jr., 5645
Holsberg, J. D., 5619
Hooker, D., 5301
Hopstock, L., 5245
Howe, D. R., 5861
Hala, V., 5325
Huckleberry, A. W., 5842
Hughes, L. B., 5252
Hulme, W. E., 5584
Hulse, W. C., 5664
Humphrey, G., 5388
Hungerland, H., 5419
Hunt, W. A., 5566
Hunter, R. C. A., 5790
Hurder, W. P., 5254
Hurvich, L. M., 5326
Hutcheon, J. F., 5692

Ingvarsson, G., 5753
Inhelder, B., 5449
Irion, A. L., 5377
Ivanov, B. I., 5179
Ivanov, G. F., 5308
Ivanov-Smolenski, A. G.,
5549
Ivan, F. A., 5843

Jahoda, M., 5567
Jakobi, J., 5165
Jameson, D., 5326
Jampolsky, M., 5363
Janis, I. L., 5350

Janowitz, K., 5539
Jaques, E., 5872
Jennings, J. R., 5877
Jennings, M., 5800
Jensen, A. C., 5844
Jensner, L., 5665
Johnson, G. B., Jr., 5821
Johnson, N. A., 5702
Johnson, P. E., 5146
Johnson, Warren R., 5887
Johnson, Wendell, 5403
Jones, S., 5841
Jones, W. L., 5525
Jost, H., 5774

Kaila, E., 5255, 5364
Kalichman, N., 5775
Kallstedt, F. E., 5602
Kalmus, H., 5302, 5306
Kammet, P. H., 5824
Kanner, M., 5682
Kaplan, A., 5477
Kaplan, S., 5665
Kappauf, W. E., 5883
Karanikas, D., 5731
Karpman, B., 5438, 5683,
5711, 5732
Katz, C. J., 5712
Katz, D., 5147, 5223
Kechek, I. U. A., 5271
Kehrer, F. A., 5684
Keller, W., 5166
Kempthorne, O., 5191
Kerr, W. A., 5871
Kerhman, J., 5790
Keyser, J., 5420
Khazim, M. K., 5509
Kilian, L. M., 5526
Kilpatrick, A., 5771
King, E. J., 5180
Kinney, L. B., 5814
Kleinmorge, H., 5713
Kline, M., 5585
Knower, F. H., 5492
Knox, J. B., 5493
Kohlmann, T., 5646
Kolke, K., 5224
Komal, T., 5256
Koshtomants, K. S., 5225,
5284
Koslin, B., 5529
Kostenevskan, N. A., 5287
Kounta, W. B., 5468
Krag, C. L., 5468
Kretschmer, E., 5754
Krashev, V. I., 5285
Kris, E., 5160
Kröber, E., 5733
Kroger, W. S., 5776
Kugelberg, E., 5286
Kupalov, P. S., 5226, 5287,
5445
Kurtin, I. T., 5257
Kurtin, O. I., 5378

Laforge, R., 5647
Laird, M. A., 5826
Landis, C., 5791
Lane, L. C., 5586
Langfeld, H. S., 5201, 5227
Laromendi, M. H., 5293
Larson, E. G., 5830
Latif, K. Z., 5439
Law, F. W., 5327
Lawrence, M., 5338
Leavitt, H. J., 5351
LeCron, L. M., 5346
Lefever, D. W., 5602
Lehmann, E. L., 5181, 5182
Leonard, C. W., 5440
Lerner, S., 5587, 5666
Levine, A. S., 5673
Levine, D. L., 5441
Levine, J., 5627
Levine, M. I., 5442
Lewin, H. S., 5804
Lewis, C., 5845
Lewis, N. D. C., 5685
Lindsay, R., 5376
Lindsey, G. E., 5494
Lipset, S. M., 5527
Lipton, M. B., 5755
Livingston, R. B., 5288
Lobachev, M. E., 5258
Lock, H. F., 5671
Loeb, E., 5513
Loewenfeld, I. E., 5259
Long, G. E., 5328
Long, H. H., 5514
Loomis, R. M., 5822
Loomis, E. A., Jr., 5309
Lorge, I., 5470
Lorr, M., 5568
Lotz, P., 5755
Lotis, V. M., 5310

Lowenstein, O., 5259
Luker, A. H., 5846
Lumadine, A. A., 5550
Lurida, A. R., 5389, 5792
Lyness, P. I., 5552

Maccoby, E. E., 5553
McCord, H., 5495
McGeoch, J. A., 5377
McKay, D. M., 5148
McKellar, P., 5478
McMahon, D., 5346
Macphail, A. H., 5620
Maia, J., 5868
Maier, N. R. F., 5365
Maierov, F. P., 5260, 5347
Makarychev, A. I., 5378
Makris, 5734
Malmo, R. B., 5765
Malone, F. L., 5884
Mann, F. C., 5496
Mann, W. A., 5578
Mannoury, G., 5167
Marcuse, F. L., 5348
Maree, J., 5855
Maria de Rexende, N., 5880
Marosero, F., 5267
Mars, L., 5515
Marshall, C., 5289
Marshall, W. H., 5290
Martin, M. H., 5443
Martinez, J. M., 5149
Martinson, R. A., 5831
Massengale, H. W., 5251
Masserman, J. H., 5766
Massignat, L., 5793
Mastropolo, G., 5735, 5736
Matinian, G. V., 5271
May, R., 5366
Medvedev, V. I., 5311
Meerloo, M. E., 5648
Meier, N. C., 5490
Meili, R., 5390, 5621
Meneghel, G., 5756, 5794
Menninger, K., 5160
Mercer, E. O., 5662
Mereditth, G. P., 5391
Merkulova, O. S., 5261
Mertens, C. A., 5885
Mettler, F. A., 5649
Meyers, C. E., 5444
Midwestern Psychological
Association, 5202
Miller, L., 5662
Minguez, E. V., 5832
Mintz, F., 5336
Miotto, A., 5588, 5767
Mohr, J., 5312
Money-Kyrle, R. E., 5330
Mons, W., 5622
Montagu, M. F. A., 5378,
5445
Moody, C. B., Jr., 5811
Moore, M., 5529
Moreira, J. R., 5168
Morgenthaler, F., 5650
Moser, H. E., 5809
Moss, R. M., 5446
Mottler, F., 5154
Mueller, R. A. H., 5551
Müller, M., 5651
Müller, U. G., 5757
Murdoch, G. P., 5447

Nadel, S. F., 5516
Nayel, K. A., 5714
Nelson, W. E., 5448
Newcome, J. A., 5652
Nikitina, I. P., 5292
Nitzberg, H., 5667
Noble, S., 5185
Nekhorcheff, L., 5291
Norkina, L. N., 5380
Novak, B. J., 5833

Obrador, S., 5293
O'Connor, J., 5816
O'Connor, R. J., 5882
Ogburn, W. F., 5160
Oléron, P., 5801
Oprian, A. L., 5169
Orbell, L. A., 5228
Orlov, V. V., 5381
Ort, R. S., 5569
Osgueda, R., 5170

Parker, C. R., 5873
Parker, W. R., 5720
Parry, H. J., 5497
Parry, J. B., 5247
Pateron, D. G., 5863
Paul, L., 5769
Payne, S. L., 5498
Peak, H. M., 5602
Peck, H. B., 5737

(Continued on cover 3)

Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 26

NUMBER 9

SEPTEMBER 1952

GENERAL

5143. Bykov, K. M. *Na putiakh pavlovskoi fiziologii.* (In the [developing] course of Pavlovian physiology.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 389-396.—The Pavlovian sessions of 1950 have put physiology, psychiatry, psychology, etc. back onto the right path by reinstating Pavlovian principles. However, "our psychologists manifest an incomprehensible passivity. They have as yet not reconstituted their scientific activity on the basis of Pavlovian theory."—I. D. London.

5144. Gardner, Martin. *Logic machines.* *Scient. Amer.*, 1952, 186(3), 68-73.—Reviews the history of machines for solving logical propositions from the 13th century efforts of Raimon Lull to the Kalin-Burkhart Calculator.—C. M. Louttit.

5145. Harmon, Francis L. (*St. Louis U., Missouri.*) *Principles of psychology.* (Rev. ed.) Milwaukee, Wis.: Bruce, 1951. xi, 656 p. \$4.25.—A revision (see 13: 1772) of this text to bring it up to date. A number of chapters have been rewritten; some have been enlarged; new chapters have been added particularly in part 2; and briefer treatment has been given to structure and function of the nervous system. Following an introductory chapter on Psychology today, the text is divided into 4 parts: Individual differences (3 chapters); Basic cognitive processes (11 chapters); The dynamics of behavior (3 chapters); and The individual as a whole (2 chapters).—A. J. Sprow.

5146. Johnson, Paul E. (*Boston U. Sch. Theology, Mass.*) *Jesus as psychologist.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2 (Dec.), 17-21.—Though clouded by the distance of time and culture, Jesus appears to us as a practicing psychologist, who employed psychology for practical ends in understanding persons and working with them in creative relationships. It may be shown that he employed psychodynamics to understand the inner causal motives of the person, and psychotherapy to heal psychic conflicts and distresses. These procedures are considered in further detail as psychological aspects of interpersonal relations.—P. E. Johnson.

5147. Katz, David. *Handbuch der Psychologie.* (Handbook of psychology) Basel: Benno Schwabe, 1951. 517 p. 28 Swiss fr.—Like its predecessor, published in Swedish in 1950, the enlarged German edition offers a concise, descriptive survey of psychology. It proposes to serve the interests of students, educators, lawyers, physicians, and lay readers seeking a comprehensive, eclectic understanding of the subject. All major systems, methods,

and findings, both theoretical and applied, are introduced in summary form. 5 chapters are by the chief author and 13 are by various Swedish, Swiss, German, and Austrian contributors; chapters are separately listed.—R. Tyson.

5148. MacKay, D. M. (*U. London, Eng.*) *Mind-like behaviour in artefacts.* *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1951, 2, 105-121.—No distinction has been revealed in principle between the observable behavior of the human brain and such artefacts as man might in the future create. An artefact designed on statistical principles could provide analogues of such concepts as emotion, judgment, consciousness, and self-consciousness but such an instrument should not be confused with existing computing machines. An artefact such as the author discusses would differ from contemporary computing machines in its capacity to generate significant hypotheses "including hypotheses about its own mechanism for generating hypotheses."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5149. Martinez, J. M. *Man in nature and behavior.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1951. 319 p. \$4.25.—The book consists of a variety of essays treating such topics as religion, morality, freedom, love, happiness, and immortality. The author is humanistic and deterministic in his approach, and he looks to science for techniques which may be used to improve man and society.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5150. Vafsiuro, E. G., & Shibanov, A. A. *Ob oshibkakh Akad. L. A. Orbeli v traktovke ucheniia I. P. Pavlova o signal'nykh sistemakh.* (On the errors of Academician L. A. Orbeli in his treatment of I. P. Pavlov's theory on the signal systems.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 528-538.—Orbeli is guilty of perverting Pavlov's conceptions of the first and second signal systems. This perversion has "deep philosophical roots" of neo-Kantian origin. A direct consequence of this circumstance is Orbeli's "refusal to view I. P. Pavlov's theory in the light of the Marxist-Leninist theory of reflection and his refusal to evaluate phenomena [that have undergone] research from the point of view of the only correct methodology—the methodology of dialectical materialism."—I. D. London.

5151. Yerkes, Robert M. *Gorilla census and study.* *J. Mammalogy*, 1951, 32, 429-436.—The gorilla is a uniquely interesting form for biological research; yet surprisingly little has been done with it. The author argues that research on the gorilla is highly important, and the possibilities of extinction of the genus make intensive study more important. The availability of gorillas in zoos and other animal

exhibits should be taken advantage of for research. A census of 44 gorillas in the U.S.A. in 1951 is presented.—C. M. Louttit.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

5152. [Anon.] *Za svobodnuu, tvorcheskuiu nauchnuu kritiku.* (For free, creative scientific criticism.) *Vestn. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1950, 20(8), 10-20.—Soviet scientists ought to have a proper attitude toward receiving and administering criticism. The Communist Party frowns on its abuses. Criticism and self-criticism are the driving force behind progress in science. Physiology and psychology have had their past progress hampered by restriction of criticism, imposed on subordinates by the "self-proclaimed authorities" in these fields, and by their deliberate "straying from the main path of development of I. P. Pavlov's theory on higher nervous activity."—I. D. London.

5153. Arieti, Silvano. *Anti-psychoanalytic cultural forces in the development of western civilization.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 63-78.—Three main forces in the development of western civilization have tended to divert attention away from the study of dynamic psychology. These are: (1) the prevalence of rational thinking, (2) the tendency to suppress emotions and sensations, and (3) the tendency to evaluate life morally.—L. N. Solomon.

5154. Bush, Robert R., & Mosteller, Frederick. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *A model for stimulus generalization and discrimination.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 413-423.—A mathematical model is described in terms of set theory to provide a framework for analyzing problems of stimulus generalization and discrimination. An index of similarity is defined. The model is applied to the derivation of a model for acquisition and extinction previously described by the authors, and also to the analysis of a discrimination problem.—C. F. Scofield.

5155. Bykov, K. M. *Novoe v uchenii Pavlova o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti.* (New [developments] in the theory of Pavlov on higher nervous activity.) Moscow: Pravda, 1947. 20 p., 60 kop.—An account of Pavlovian theory and its further development by Bykov's school are presented for the general reader.—I. D. London.

5156. Cassirer, Ernst. *The philosophy of the Enlightenment.* Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1951. xiii, 366 p. \$6.00.—The Enlightenment is surveyed against a broad historical and philosophical background. The author contends that the Enlightenment produced an original form of philosophic thought through which the fundamental principles of science, religion, law, politics, and history were developed. This kind of philosophy was not cut off from other disciplines but provided the atmosphere in which they could exist. The author rejects the verdict of the "shallow Enlightenment" and finds the real value of the philosophy of the Enlightenment to lie in the "form and manner of intellectual activity" of the period rather

than in the specific views of individuals.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5157. Deutsch, Karl W. (Massachusetts Institute Technology, Cambridge.) *Mechanism, teleology, and mind: the theory of communications and some problems in philosophy and social science.* *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1951, 12, 185-223.—In seeking to understand complex processes or systems we employ models. Three major kinds of models have been mechanism, organism, and process. Mechanical, organismic, and historical process models have been based upon operations known before 1850. Since 1940 the cybernetics model has been developed and applied to problems of communication, control, neurophysiology, and psychology. The author considers ways in which the concepts of cybernetics may be applied to the problems of consciousness, learning, purpose, spirit, and meaning. It is suggested that mind can be considered as something within nature rather than as something sharply different from it. Spanish summary.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5158. Dobbs, H. A. C. *The relation between the time of psychology and the time of physics.* *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1951, 2, 122-141.—A psycho-neural parallelism is postulated between features of experiential events occurring in the mind and physical events occurring in the body. The physical correlate of the specious or experiential present is found in certain consequences of the uncertainty principle in quantum physics. When two dimensions of time are postulated, the same event may be without extension in one dimension yet finitely extended in the other. Thus the phases of an enduring event which are successive in one time order may be contemporary in the other.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5159. Dobbs, H. A. C. *The relation between the time of psychology and the time of physics, Part II.* *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1951, 2, 177-192.—The physical counterpart of the specious present is discussed with special reference to Heisenberg's indeterminacy principle.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5160. Dollard, John; Kris, Ernst, & Ogburn, William F. *Is Freud up to date?* *Univ. Chicago Round Table*, 1951, No. 681. 10 p. 10¢.—While differing with Freud at some points, noting the larger place now given to learning and cultural determinants, the panel agree that Freud is largely up-to-date. His discovery of the role of anxiety, and the unconscious dynamics of emotion and repression have increasingly influenced the sciences of man. With this discussion is also printed a University lecture by Karl Menninger on "The Religion of a Psychiatrist," (see 26: 3991).—P. E. Johnson.

5161. Dorsey, John M. (Wayne U., Coll. Med., Detroit, Mich.) *Mental integration and science.* *Amer. Imago*, 1951, 8, 280-306.—To recognize the importance of selfhood is "the only foundation for the understanding of human behavior . . . The capacity for self observation surmounts all other mental performance, is nearest of all to vital being . . . If each of us would preface every observation

with the definition 'This is only about me,' there could be no argument and speech would cease to be babel. . . ."—*W. A. Varvel.*

5162. Groddeck, Georg. *The unknown self.* New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1951. 207 p. \$3.00.—This book is a collection and translation of material from the author's lectures and papers which illustrates and explains his fundamental hypothesis that all manifestations of life, including disease, are purposive. He postulates an unknown and forever unknowable force, the It, which includes both the conscious and the unconscious and is in the full sense of the word ambivalent. The aim of psychoanalysis is to awaken in the patient the will to health by influencing the It.—*A. K. Solars.*

5163. Hampshire, Stuart. (Oxford U., Eng.) *The analogy of feeling.* *Mind*, 1952, 61, 1-12.—As children we learn by experiment how to conceal and suppress feelings and concurrently we are learning in this process how to detect the poses and suppressions of others. All statements about feelings and sensations, including those in the first person singular, are statements about other minds for some people, and the reliability of the inference involved can be tested by direct experience.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5164. Hayakawa, S. I. *The aims and tasks of general semantics; implications of the time-binding theory.* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1951, 8, 243-253.—Time-binding is defined as the unique survival mechanism among human beings, the ability to organize social cooperation at a distance and to accumulate knowledge over generations of time through the use of symbols. The great task of general semantics is to advance human time-binding. Unlike the anthropologist, the general semanticist must prefer those cultures which put few limitations on time-binding over those which put many. General semantics may be regarded as a method for applying scientific ways of thinking in areas where such techniques are not yet general. The reason for the stress on scientific orientation is that science provides the outstanding modern example of the institutionalization of the time-binding process.—*M. J. Maloney.*

5165. Jakobi, Jolan. *Jung's analytische Psychologie.* (Jung's analytical psychology.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie.* (see 26: 5147), 451-462.—A brief, elementary view of Carl Jung's concepts is offered.—*R. Tyson.*

5166. Keller, Wilhelm. *El concepto positivo de existencia y la psicología.* (The positive concept of existence and psychology.) *Monogr. Psicol., U. Buenos Aires*, 1950, No. 3, 27 p.—Translation of 23: 5116.

5167. Mannoury, G. *De wetenschap van de mens.* (Knowledge of man). *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 208-212.—A fragment from Chapter III of "Polairpsychological synthesis of ideology" dedicated to the mathematician L. E. J. Brouwer at the occasion of his leave from University after 45 years of activity.—*M. Dresden.*

5168. Moreira, J. Roberto. *A noção pluralista de fato psíquico.* (A pluralistic notion of psychic activity.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(1), 7-22.—Psychic activity (P) is not a unique activity defined by such or such an essential characteristic but is a function of multiple conditional and independent variables such as: heredity (H), age or state of mental and physical development (I), exercise or experience (E), thought or activity of consciousness (M), physical condition of the surrounding environment and of the organic state (F), social condition (S), etc., from which results the function: $P = f_1(H, I, E, M, F, S, \text{etc.})$.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5169. Oparin, A. I. *Nauka—vrag dogmatizma.* (Science—the enemy of dogmatism.) *Nauka i Zhizn'*, 1951, 18(10), 1-4.—Marxism is not a dogma and changes to correspond with the advance and new demands of the times. This is reflected in the "struggles" within the various disciplines in behalf of "progressive, materialist science." Such has been the case in the recent "victory" of Pavlovian theory in the USSR, for example.—*I. D. London.*

5170. Osegueda, Raul. (U. San Carlos, Guatemala.) *El problema de la libertad y personalidad en la temática Bergsoniana.* (The problem of liberty and personality in Bergson's system.) Guatemala: Universidad de San Carlos Press, 1949, 89 p.—Bergson holds that reason is capable of comprehending extension or substance but that duration or becoming can only be understood intuitively. The conclusions of reason are deterministic, those of intuition vitalistic or creative. Although indeterminacy or incipient creativity is characteristic of all life, it is only in man that it is coupled with the ability to react in terms of past experience. This reaction in terms of the totality of one's experience is personality. Portrait of Bergson.—*G. B. Strother.*

5171. Raju, P. T. (U. Rajputana, Jodhpur, India.) *Existence: an epistemological study.* *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1951, 12, 265-277.—The author examines the conditions involved in the awareness of existence. Our concepts of existence, truth, and subjectivity are shown to need reconsideration in the light of these conditions and the concepts to require reformulation at various stages in the inquiry.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

5172. Rapoport, Anatol. *The aims and tasks of mathematical biology.* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1951, 8, 254-269.—Mathematical biology is the quantitative and theoretical study of living objects and events associated with life. The author outlines the usual procedure of study: the construction of a mathematically-ordered "model" (an hypothesis which seems to explain observed phenomena), the projection of a mathematical theory deduced from the model, the assignment of values to parameters (unknown constants involved in the mathematical statement), the fitting of the theoretical statement to experimentally derived data. The author envisages the development of biology using a physicomathematical method of research, to include all human

behavior, both individual and social.—*M. J. Maloney.*

5173. Revers, W. J. (Würzburg U., Germany.) **Charakterprägung und Gewissensbildung.** (Structuring of character and formation of conscience.) Nürnberg: Sebaldus, [1951]. 93 p. DM. 5.80.—Hitherto conscience has mostly been considered as a phenomenon of theological or ethical relevance. Revers attempts to develop a psychological concept of conscience. According to the author the purpose of conscience is that the individual takes regard to the structure of essence. At the one hand conscience is the ability to perceive this structure, at the other it is the striving to realize this perception in the behavior of the individual. Furthermore the author points out the presuppositions of the formation of conscience and the rôle of conscience in the structuring of character.—*H. von Bracken.*

5174. Schelderup, Harald. **Die Psychoanalyse und Alfred Adler's Individualpsychologie.** (Psychoanalysis and Alfred Adler's individual psychology.) In *Kats, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 429-450.—An introductory survey of psychoanalytic and Adlerian viewpoints is presented.—*R. Tyson.*

5175. Shustin, N. A. **Prinzip determinizma v uchenii I. P. Pavlova.** (The principle of determinism in the theory of I. P. Pavlov.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 409-421.—Pavlov was an out and out determinist. "Indeterminism and mechanistic determinism inescapably . . . lead many physiologists towards idealism." Determinism in the Pavlovian sense has nothing in common with mechanistic determinism, as Pavlov "consistently utilized the dialectico-materialist conception of the principle of determinism."—*I. D. London.*

5176. Walter, W. G. **Rhythm and reason.** *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 203.—This short commentary calls attention to Hartley's "Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty and his Expectations" (1749) as the first exposition of rhythm phenomena in the CNS. Hartley's postulated "vibrations" and "vibratiuncles" preceded the work of Galvani, and when current is substituted for motion one obtains a concept reflected in the psychological correlates of the EEG. Modern computing machines embody a vibratory "memory" in preference to a direct current system. Similar advantages are enjoyed by physiological systems of rhythmic activity, not the least of which is the harmonic excitation of (often imperfect) evocative activity. These notions find confirmation in recent work with visual flicker stimulation.—*C. E. Henry.*

5177. Watson, George. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) **Apparent motion and the mind-body problem.** *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1951, 2, 236-247.—Factual evidence concerning apparent motion is brought to bear upon philosophical theories of the mind-body relation. Four propositions derived from the description of apparent motion and its supposed neurological correlates present negative instances to psychoneural isomorphism, psychoneural double-aspect, psychoneural parallelism, psychoneural iden-

tity, and psychoneural interaction. Psychoneural epiphenomenalism remains as the only currently tenable view of the mind-body relation. Such a conclusion must be regarded as tentative, however, in view of the incomplete state of our knowledge of cortical activity.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

METHODS & APPARATUS

5178. Alrapet'iants, E. SH., & Fel'berbaum, I. M. **K metokike izucheniiã interofseptivnykh uslovykh reflektsov: matochnaã fistula.** (A methodological contribution to the study of interoceptive conditioned reflexes: the uteral fistula.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 240-243.—Described is the operative procedure of developing a uteral fistula in dogs for study of conditioned interoceptive reflexes. An account of the post-operative state is also provided.—*I. D. London.*

5179. Andreev, B. V., & Ivanov, B. I. **Metodika registratsii dvizheniã vek pri pomoshchi novogo katodnogo pribora.** (Methods for registration of eyelid movements with the aid of a new cathode apparatus.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 243-248.—A detailed description of a new cathode apparatus is presented which permits the registration of eyelid movements during the waking state, falling asleep, and deep sleep and which records also the eyelid reaction of the sleeping individual to various external stimuli.—*I. D. London.*

5180. King, Ellwood J., & Rodbell, Donald S. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **An experimental color comparator.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 41, 830-835.—This instrument presents the observer with a 2-degree split matching field. The unknown sample is introduced into one half of the field, and matched by adjustment of three knobs which control the other half. The comparator is at its best in obtaining large quantities of color data under special conditions of illumination. It is somewhat bulky, and rather delicate for use in general color matching.—*L. A. Riggs.*

5181. Lehmann, E. L. (U. California, Berkeley.) **Discriminatory analysis: VI. On the simultaneous classification of several individuals.** Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. of Aviation Medicine, 1951. (Proj. No. 21-49-004, Rep. No. 6.) 27 p.—The theory of discriminatory analysis is extended to the problem of simultaneously classifying several individuals. Minimax procedures are discussed for some simple problems, and other procedures are given that in the limit are minimax and admissible as the number of individuals becomes large.—*A. Chapanis.*

5182. Lehmann, E. L. (U. California, Berkeley.) **Discriminatory analysis: VII. On the theory of selection.** Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. of Aviation Medicine, 1951. (Proj. No. 21-49-004, Rep. No. 7.) 10 p.—Formulae are developed for classifying each of s populations as good or bad with a minimum number of mistakes. What constitutes a good or bad population is defined not in absolute terms but

in terms of the quality of populations at hand.—A. Chapanis.

5183. Quenouille, M. H. (*Marischal Coll., Aberdeen, Scotland.*) **Experimental design.** *Research, Lond.*, 1950, 3, 213-217.—The main lines in the development of designed experimental methods are indicated under the following captions: (1) main concepts in experimentation; (2) types of experimental design (short term experiments to test a single set of factors; short term experiments to test several sets of factors; further developments in short term experimentation; long term experiments); (3) advantages of planned experiments.—F. C. Sumner.

5184. Stolurow, Lawrence M. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **Rodent behavior in the presence of barriers: II. The metabolic maintenance method; a technique for caloric drive control and manipulation.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 289-335.—A technique for metabolic maintenance as a basis for influencing hunger drive in rats is described. The method is designed to establish a mean weight while the animal is on an *ad libitum* feeding and drinking schedule and for the systematic reduction of the animal's weight to a percentage of the mean *ad libitum* weight. Rations required are given in detail for a series of deprivation intervals.—Z. Luria.

(See also abstract 5450)

NEW TESTS

5185. Cottle, William C. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*) **A form for evaluating standardized tests.** *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 188-194.—An eight section form is presented on which counselors may record basic information regarding standardized tests.—G. S. Speer.

5186. D'Agata, M. P., & Nobile, S. (*U. Bologna, Italy.*) **Ricerche sul test Tsedek di H. Baruk.** (*Researches on the Tsedek test of H. Baruk.*) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 394-404.—The test "Tsedek" constructed by H. Baruk aims at measuring personality reactions "to social situations which require a choice based on moral presuppositions." The word Tsedek in Hebrew means "a kind of fusion between justice and charity, a just judgment with reference to humanity." The test consists of 21 questions such as "In a barracks a theft was committed. The thief was not apprehended. The commandant decides to punish one of every 10 soldiers. What do you think of that decision?" The scoring for normal subjects is based on 6 categories of judgment as established by Baruk. The researches made by the author confirm those of Baruk, especially with schizophrenics. The need for more research is indicated. 6 references.—A. Manoil.

(See also abstract 5594)

STATISTICS

5187. Bailey, Norman T. J. (*Cambridge U., England.*) **The estimation of the frequencies of recessives with incomplete multiple selection.** *Ann. Eugen., Camb.* 1951, 16, 215-222.—A more general

treatment of estimation of the frequency of recessives with incomplete multiple selection is considered. It is shown that this involves the joint estimation not only of the segregation ratio and chance of selection, but also of the total number of families capable of producing affected individuals. A worked example is given and comparison is made with both the proband method and Fisher's method of extracting additional information.—A. Weider.

5188. Bartlett, M. S. **The goodness of fit of a single hypothetical discriminant function in the case of several groups.** *Ann. Eugen., Camb.* 1951, 16, 199-214.—Through a series of formulae, computations and tables the author presents a general approach and solution of exact independent factors. Part I illustrates how questions may usually be dealt with by means of approximate tests previously put forward, or by further natural developments of them. Part II contains a discussion of the extent to which these approximate and comparatively simple methods can be replaced by exact but more complicated ones. It is pointed out that the goodness of fit of a hypothetical function is of importance even if no such function is available a priori, for it may be adapted to provide the range of such functions which are not significantly rejected by the data, or, in other words, to provide a confidence region for its unknown coefficients.—A. Weider.

5189. Dunlap, J. William. (*Sch. Public Health, Harvard U., Boston, Mass.*) **Notes on the coefficient of agreement.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 369-371.—A measure of agreement among raters who attribute rank order to a given item is offered in the form of a Coefficient of Agreement expressed as a percentage. The difference between the sum of the top 50% of the rankings and the sum of the bottom 50% of the rankings is divided by half the number of raters multiplied by the difference between the highest and lowest rank. The result found is subtracted from 1, and the difference multiplied by 100. No sampling error is available for this function.—E. B. Mallory.

5190. Faverge, J. M. **L'analyse de la variance en psychologie.** (*Analysis of variance in psychology.*) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 341-358.—The analysis of variance, more than any other statistical method, is used more by American than by French experimental psychologists. It is a generalization of the method of Student utilized to compare the values of a variable in two groups. The analysis of covariance is a method by which one analyses the variance of a variable after having eliminated the influence of another variable.—G. E. Bird.

5191. Kempthorne, Oscar. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) **The design and analysis of experiments.** New York: Wiley, 1952. xix, 631 p. \$8.50.—Design of experiment theory is considered broadly in relation to the general theory of statistics and the general problem of experimental inference. The first 6 chapters deal with the place of experimental design in the field of statistics, the principles of least squares, and the general linear hypothesis theory.

The remaining chapters deal with randomization, Latin squares, plot technique, sensitivity of experiments, and the development of designs in a logical order. The appendix contains tables of the 10, 5, 10 and 1% points of *F* and for the power of the analysis of variance tests.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 5491, 5499, 5623)

REFERENCE WORKS

5192. Bouthilet, Lorraine. *The American Psychologist: six years after.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 691-693.—Past and present policies of the Journal are discussed. Readers' comments are invited. One table lists topics of articles (18 categories) appearing in the *American Psychologist* 1946-1951.

5193. Shannon, J. R. (*Sacramento State Coll. Calif.*) *Art in writing for educational periodicals: the introduction.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1951, 44, 599-610.—From each of 17 periodicals, 8 of which were in the field of education, 100 articles were taken consecutively. The introductions to these articles were each rated by 3 students as attractive or unattractive. Introductions to reports of research were distinctly less attractive than introductions to non-research articles. The raters were unanimous in their ratings in more than 40% of the cases.—M. Murphy.

5194. Sovetskoe meditsinskoe referativnoe obozrenie. Vypusk 3: Nevropatologija i psikiatrija. (Soviet medical abstracting review. Issue 3: Neuropathology and psychiatry.) Moscow: Medgiz, 1950. 142 p.—This issue of the *Soviet Medical Abstracting Review* contains abstracts of Soviet articles and books on neuropathology and psychiatry for the period 1947-1949 inclusive.—I. D. London.

(See also abstract 5340)

ORGANIZATIONS

5195. American Psychological Association. 1951 Directory. Washington: American Psychological Association, 1952. xxx, 640 p. \$5.00. (Edited by Hildreth, Jane D., & Konald, Carolyn L.)—A biographical directory of the 8554 members of the APA. Contains also geographical index of members, list of current and past officers, by-laws, affiliated organizations, membership lists of the 17 divisions, and diplomates of the American Board of Examiners.—C. M. Louttit.

5196. American Psychological Association. (Dorothy C. Adkins, Recording Secretary.) *Proceedings of the Fifty-Ninth annual business meeting of the American Psychological Association, Inc., Chicago, Ill.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 587-611.

5197. American Psychological Association. Office of the Executive Secretary. APA officers, division officers, editors, committees, representatives, and related organizations, 1951-1952. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 569-578.

5198. American Psychological Association. Policy and Planning Board. Annual report of the . . . 1951. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 531-540.

5199. Banissoni, Ferruccio. *L'Istituto Nazionale di Psicologia e i Reattivi Mentali.* (The National Institute of Psychology and Psychological Tests.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 319-320.—The general activity of the National Institute of Psychology and Psychological Tests (Italy) is presented. The number of subjects already examined is about one million. The majority are between 16 and 20 years of age. One of the main projects already begun is the standardization of such tests as Terman, Wechsler, Ballard, and others, in Italy. This institution is also contributing to various mental hygiene projects, psychiatric researches, and applications.—A. Manoil.

5200. Eastern Psychological Association. (Cofer, Charles N. Secy.) *Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting . . .* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 512-517.

5201. Langfeld, Herbert S. *Thirteenth International Congress of Psychology; Stockholm, July 16-21, 1951.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 662-663.

5202. Midwestern Psychological Association. (Grant, David A., Secy.) *Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting . . .* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 503-511.

5203. Rocky Mountain Branch of the American Psychological Association. (Rogers, Lawrence S., Secy.) *Proceedings of the Twenty-First Annual Meeting . . .* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 518-519.

5204. Sanford, Fillmore H. Annual report of the Executive Secretary; 1951. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 664-670.

5205. Sanford, Fillmore H. (*American Psychological Association, Washington, D. C.*) Summary report on the 1951 annual meeting. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 579-586.

5206. Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology (Allan, D. Maurice, Secy.) *Proceedings of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting . . .* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 484-488.

5207. Western Psychological Association. (Clark, Brant, Secy.) *Proceedings of the Thirty-First Annual Meeting . . .* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 489-502.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

5208. ———. René Descartes, 1596-1650. *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1950, 5(15).—Portrait facing p. 504.

5209. ———. Ben Karpman. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6(1), Frontispiece.—Portrait.

5210. ———. Jean Walker Macfarlane. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 555.—Portrait.

5211. ———. Arthur W. Melton. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 671.—Portrait.

5212. ———. O. Hobart Mowrer. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 694.—Portrait.

5213. ———. Saul Rosenzweig. *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1950, 5(15).—Portrait, facing p. 458.

5214. ———. Robert R. Sears. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 475.—Portrait.

5215. ———. Postanovlenie Nauchnogo so-
veta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia Akad-
emika I. P. Pavlova pri Presidiume Akademii nauk
SSSR, 12 Aprel'a 1951 goda. (Decree of the USSR
Academy of Sciences Presidium's Scientific Council
on the Problems of the Physiological Theory of
Academician I. P. Pavlov, April 12, 1951.) *Zh.
vyssh. nervn. Defat'.*, 1951, 1, 145-146.—After pre-
senting a defense of his views, Beritashvili (Beritov)
is censured for his anti-Pavlovianism. His basic
errors are listed, and his cosmopolitanism and ad-
miration of foreign scientists condemned. "The
Scientific Council takes note of Academician I. S.
Beritashvili's declaration concerning the correctness
of the criticism as regards him, concerning his recog-
nition of the idealist essence in his 'conceptions,' and
concerning his desire to correct his anti-Pavlovian
idealist errors."—I. D. London.

5216. [Anon.] H. V. Vernon, M. A., M. D.
Brit. J. Psychol., 1951, 42, 314.—Obituary.

5217. Birukov, D. A. [Ed.] *Literatura o I.
P. Pavlove, vyshedshaiia za period 1949-1951 gg.*
(Literature on I. P. Pavlov, issued during the period
1949-1951.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 632-660.
—A detailed listing of books, articles, speeches, etc.
on Pavlov, including new editions of Pavlov's works,
is given. The listing, however, does not claim to be
exhaustive.—I. D. London.

5218. Bykov, K. M. K 15-letnei godovshchine
so dniia smerti velikogo fiziologa I. P. Pavlova. (On
the 15th anniversary of the death of the great
physiologist, I. P. Pavlov.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951,
37, 3-5.—"After the publication of the brilliant
works of Stalin on linguistics, unheard of perspec-
tives were revealed for the fruitful development of
Pavlovian theory," particularly as regards problems
connected with Pavlov's second signal system. Pav-
lovian theory must be effectively "propagandized"
and "united with practice." Anti-Pavlovian ideal-
ism must be crushed. "Sharing the feelings which in-
spired Pavlov, we also today turn our grateful eyes
to the government," feeling "sure we can advance
the cause of Pavlov, for we live and create under the
bright banner of Stalin. . . ."—I. D. London.

5219. Bykov, K. M. V redaktsiui. (To the edi-
tors.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 515-516.—Bykov
regrets his careless exposition in a brochure of some
matters relating to the state of Pavlovian theory in
the USSR.—I. D. London.

5220. Colby, Kenneth Mark. (2828 Divisadero
St., San Francisco, Calif.) On the disagreement be-
tween Freud and Adler. *Amer. Imago*, 1951, 8,
229-238.—The disagreement between Freud and
Adler came to a climax in meetings of the Vienna
Psychoanalytic Society in February 1911. Excerpts
from the discussion as recorded by the Society secre-
tary provide additions and corrections to the ac-
counts previously published.—W. A. Varvel.

5221. Collins, Mary. Emeritus-Professor James
Drever, M. A., B. Sc., D. Phil., F. R. S. E. *Brit. J.
Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 311-314.—Obituary and portrait.

5222. Healy, William. Samuel Willard Hartwell,
M.D., 1882-1951. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951,
21, 845-846.—Obituary.

5223. Katz, David. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.)
Edgar Rubin—1886-1951. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58,
387-388.—Obituary.

5224. Kollé, K. Georg Stertz zum 70. Geburt-
stag. (Georg Stertz, on his 70th birthday.) *Nerven-
arz.*, 1948, 19, 441-442.—Biographical tribute writ-
ten in honor of the well known neurologist and
psychiatrist.—J. Deussen.

5225. Koshtoiants, KH. S. Ocherki po istorii
fiziologii v Rossii. (Essays on the history of physi-
ology in Russia.) Moscow: USSR Acad. Sci., 1946.
494 p. 27 rub.—The period covered is the 18th and
19th centuries. The contributions of Sechenov and
Pavlov are particularly stressed. Extensive bibli-
ography.—I. D. London.

5226. Kupalov, P. S. O porochnykh ideologi-
cheskikh ustanovkakh Akad. L. A. Orbeli. (On the
perverted ideological principles of Academician
L. A. Orbeli.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 397-408.
—Orbeli's numerous perversions and distortions of
Pavlovian theory are examined and censured. Or-
beli's ideological principles place him in the camp of
the enemy.—I. D. London.

5227. Langfeld, H. S. (Princeton U., N. J.)
The development of American psychology. *Scientia*,
1951, 86, 264-269.—Changes have occurred in
American psychology during this century. These
may be enumerated as follows: (1) behaviorism with-
out consciousness is seldom followed, but neither is
purely introspective psychology; (2) instincts have
come into their own again; (3) psychology has
broken from philosophy; (4) there is evidence of
fusion within psychology itself; (5) schools of psy-
chology have lost their importance; (6) experimental
psychology is still considered the core of most cur-
ricula, though it no longer predominates; (7) clinical,
consulting, and personnel psychology have greatly
expanded; (8) engineering psychology has been en-
couraged by the Army, Navy, and Air Force.—
N. De Palma.

5228. Orbeli, L. A., & Stroganov, V. V. [Eds.]
Pavlovskie sredy. (Pavlovian Wednesdays.) Vol.
III. Moscow: USSR Acad. Sci., 1949. 515 p. 27
rub.—Reproduced are the protocols and stenographic
reports of the physiological seminars conducted by
Pavlov for the period from Jan. 9, 1935 to Feb. 19,
1936. The final volume concludes with a system-
atic index of the seminars by theme, an index of the
participants, an index of authors referred to, and
one of the names of all animals used as experimental
subjects.—I. D. London.

5229. Rikkl', A. V. O roli rabot I. P. Pavlova po
fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniiia v sozdanii ego
ucheniia o vysshei nervnoi defat'nosti. (On the
role of the work of I. P. Pavlov in the physiology

and pathology of digestion in the creation of his theory of higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 519-527.—The origins of Pavlov's theory of conditioned reflexes are traced back to his work on the digestive system.—*I. D. London.*

5230. Romero, Francisco. Josiah Royce. *Habana: Universidad, Publ. Bimestral*, 1951, No. 94-96, 7-28.—A biography and evaluation of Royce's philosophy.

5231. Suter, Jules. Zur geschichtlichen Entwicklung der Psychologie. (On the historical development of psychology.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147.), 25-51.—A brief philosophically oriented history of psychology is offered.—*R. Tyson.*

5232. Vatsuro, E. G., O nepravomernosti nekotorykh tolkovanií slozhnykh form individual'nogo povedeniia. (On the incorrectness of several interpretations of complex forms of individual behavior.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 639-648.—The views and theoretical interpretations of Beritov are subjected to unfavorable critical analysis in the light of Pavlovian theory, established as the proper physiological theory by the 1950 joint sessions of the USSR Acad. Sci. & the USSR Acad. Med. Sci. Beritov's "downright reactionary" position is "absolutely incompatible with the creative development of native science in this great Stalinist epoch."—*I. D. London.*

5233. Voronin, L. G. Protiv antipavlovskoi konfetspii Akad. I. S. Beritashvili. (Against the anti-Pavlovian conceptions of Academician I. S. Beritashvili [Beritov].) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 261-272.—Presented are a history and criticism of Beritashvili's scientific activities, which are said to have been motivated by a desire for self-glorification and by an idealistic anti-Pavlovianism in the service of foreign theories.—*I. D. London.*

5234. Wellek, Albert. (U. Mains, Germany.) Die Wiederherstellung der Seelenwissenschaft im Lebenswerk Felix Kruegers. Längsschnitt durch ein halbes Jahrhundert der Psychologie. (The restoration of the science of soul in the work of Felix Krueger. A review of fifty years of psychology.) Hamburg: Meiner, 1950. 80 p. DM 3.00—Felix Krueger was the successor of Wilhelm Wundt at Leipzig University. He was exchange professor at Columbia University 1912-13 and died 1948 in Basel. Wellek describes him as the founder of the "genetic psychology of Ganzheit and structure," a leading school of psychology in present-day Germany. The affinity of this school to the Gestalt theory of Wertheimer and Köhler as well as the contrasting characteristics of both schools are being discussed, also the relations to the neo-scholastic theories of soul.—*H. von Bracken.*

5235. Zilov, G. N. Uchenie I. P. Pavlova ob organizme i srede. (I. P. Pavlov's theory on the organism and environment.) Moscow: Pravda, 1951. 31 p. 60 kop.—The following are Pavlov's "outstanding contributions to the development of

science: (1) he founded a theory concerning the wholeness of the internal organizations of living beings in their indissoluble unity with the conditions of the environment; (2) he created a classic reflexive theory, which explains the higher nervous activity of animals and man; (3) he ascertained the leading role of the central nervous system and, in particular, of the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres in the regulation of vital processes; (4) he uncovered the mechanisms of the interconnections within the organism as well as the connections of the organism with the environment; (5) he confirmed the law of the inheritance of acquired characteristics; and (6) he developed the Darwinian theory concerning the adaptation of the organism to the changes of the external environment." Michurin and Pavlov have each in his own field established the unity of the organism and the conditions of its life.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstract 5150)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

5236. American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology. The work of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology: annual report of the Board to the members of the APA. *Amer. Psychologist* 1951, 6, 620-625.—There are two tables showing (1) summary of actions by the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology on all candidacies received to July 31, 1951. (2) Analysis of 1,021 diplomats of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology as of 31 July 1951, classified by field, by highest earned degree, and by sex. Written and oral examinations are discussed briefly.—*R. Mathias.*

5237. American Psychological Association. Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychology. Ethical standards for psychology; section 1, ethical standards and public responsibility; section 6, ethical standards in teaching. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 626-661.—Pertinent problems are cited, incidents described and principles are enumerated.—*R. Mathias.*

5238. American Psychological Association. Committee . . . [Gundlach case]. Report of the Committee to review the evidence presented in the tenure investigation of Ralph Gundlach at the University of Washington. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 618-619.

5239. American Psychological Association. Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology. Annual report of the Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 612-617.

5240. Backus, Ollie. Collaboration among psychiatrists, pediatricians, clinical psychologists and speech therapists. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 242-256.—The old concept of boundaries as barriers between professions is giving way to the concept of boundaries as areas of shared activity. Three areas of shared activity are discussed: at the level of theory, at the level of specialized principles, and at the level of practice.—*G. S. Speer.*

5241. Bieber, Irving G. Training of medical and non-medical personnel in psychotherapy. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth*, 1951, 3, 285-288.—Abstract of a report prepared for the 4th International Congress on Mental Health (1951) by the Commission for Training in Psychotherapy of the Institute for Psychotherapy. Recommendations are made in outline form regarding the goals of training, selection of students, the training program, and plans for future development.—J. C. Franklin.

5242. Boring, Edwin G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The woman problem. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 679-682.—This is a complex issue with many psychosocial ramifications. The author alludes to and describes briefly similar problems which are inseparable from the woman problem. They are (1) the great man problem (2) the youth problem (3) job concentration and marriage. It is questionable if the highly esteemed individual necessarily knows how to lead a "good life."—R. Mathias.

5243. Combs, Arthur W. A report of the 1951 licensing effort in New York State. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 541-548.—In 1951 both houses of the N. Y. legislature passed unanimously a bill to license psychologists. This bill was vetoed by Governor Dewey. There is a discussion of (1) Background of Legislation in N. Y. State, (2) Organization of the Joint Council of N. Y. State psychologists, (3) Licensing Law and Certification Law, (4) The Legislative Campaign. The Governor's veto message is cited verbatim. It is felt that "licensing of our profession is an inevitable social trend . . . it cannot be stopped."—R. Mathias.

5244. Faylor, Clarence W. (Univ. Colorado, Boulder.) Distinguishing marks of counseling. *Occupations*, 1952, 30, 260-263.—Counseling differs from clinical psychology and psychiatry in its concentration on the normal, breadth rather than depth of service, use of a larger number of tools and techniques, its greater need for cooperative relationships with other agencies, its recognition of the socio-economic variable, and the fact that it has roots in other disciplines than psychology.—G. S. Spear.

5245. Hoppock, Robert. (New York U.) Two methods of demonstrating group guidance to counselors in training. *Occupations*, 1952, 30, 195-197.—In four classes, demonstrations of group guidance principles were given by the instructor and by individual students, and each demonstration was rated by the class each day. In each class the efficiency ratios for the demonstrations by the instructor were higher than the efficiency ratios for demonstrations by the students.—G. S. Spear.

5246. McMahon, Denis. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Practical training for psychology students. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 249-253.—Practical experience in the basic techniques is given students in their final year by first having them observe different types of interviews, and subsequently allowing them more responsibility, until they conduct the

total assessment. Each step is reviewed with the student by his tutor.—G. S. Spear.

5247. Parry, John B. The psychological adviser's problems. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 124-130.—Eight problems of the psychological adviser are briefly discussed: application, responsibility, intelligibility, divided allegiance, anticipation of problems, undue pliancy, methodology and subject matter, and the psychologist himself.—G. S. Spear.

5248. Reuchlin, M. Le métier de psychotechnicien: son objet, son organization, sa morale professionnelle. (The profession of psychotechnician: his aim, his professional ethics.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 405-422.—Psychology, which began as philosophy and has developed into a laboratory science, has become a profession, exerting a strong influence on the life of the individual. This influence in the hands of the psychotechnician touches not only the individual but society in general as well as other professions. He plays the part of a director and moderator. Such responsibility should be regulated by a code of professional ethics based on social requirements.—G. E. Bird.

5249. Wiener, Daniel N. The Minnesota law to certify psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 549-552.—The Minnesota legislature passed a law in 1951 to regulate certification of psychologists. The background and legislative program are discussed briefly. A copy of the bill is included in the article. The present law serves both the public and the profession. It is flexible enough for future needs when standards are likely to include the doctoral level of training.—R. Mathias.

(See also abstract 5846)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

5250. Bykov, K. M., & Alrapet'ants, —. Postanovlenie nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia I. P. Pavlova pri Akademii Nauk SSSR, 26 Sentiabria 1951 g. (Decree of the Scientific Council on Problems of the Physiological Theory of I. P. Pavlov, affiliated with the USSR Academy of Sciences.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 514.—The Scientific Council accepts Usievich's analysis of the unwholesome condition prevailing in the laboratory under Rozhanskii's direction. Rozhanskii is propagandizing "antiscientific" and "anti-Pavlovian views." He, therefore, is an "obstacle to the successful development of Pavlovian theory."—I. D. London.

5251. Chinn, Herman L. (Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Texas), Waltrip, Oliver H., & Massengale, Herbert W. Effectiveness of various drugs in prevention of airsickness: V. Comparison of additional preparations in aircraft. Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. of Aviation Medicine, 1951. (Proj. No. 21-32-014, Rep. No. 5.) iii, 4p.—Five drug preparations were tested on 1358 subjects for their effectiveness in preventing airsickness during regular training flights. The drugs were (1) a mix-

ture of 25 mg. of diphenhydramine (Benadryl) and 0.35 mg. of scopolamine hydrobromide, (2) 50 mg. of chlorcyclizine hydrochloride (Perazil), (3) 2 mg. of scopolamine aminoxide hydrobromide (Scopodex), (4) 25 mg. of N-(α -methyl- β -dimethylaminoethyl) phenothiazine hydrochloride (Lergigan), and (5) a mixture of 1 mg. of Scopodex with 25 mg. of Benadryl. All preparations reduced the incidence of nausea and vomiting below the control groups. The Benadryl-scopolamine mixture and Lergigan were most effective.—*A. Chapanis.*

5252. Domanski, Thaddeus J. (*School Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Texas*), Swan, Algernon G., Wells, J. Gordon, & Hughes, Lora Belle. *Physiological relationships in human stress response: I. Eosinophil response to muscular activity.* Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. Aviation Med., 1951 (Proj. No. 21-32-025, Rep. No. 1.) iii, 13 p.—Tests on 9 men show that walking on a treadmill generally results in a decrease in the number of eosinophils in the blood. Walking to the point of exhaustion, however, does not cause the eosinophil count to drop below that found in less strenuous exercise.—*A. Chapanis.*

5253. Dunn, L. C. (Ed.) *Genetics in the 20th century; essays on the progress of genetics during its first 50 years.* New York: Macmillan, 1951. xi, 634 p. \$5.00.—The Genetics Society Symposium of 1950 which provided the book's contents covered work on organisms from yeasts, molds and bacteria to some higher organisms. General papers on evolution and gene theory are provided by Dobzhansky, Goldschmidt, Muller, and Huxley. Most of the papers are combinations of theory and experimental work, such as Sonneborn's article on genes in cytoplasmic inheritance; Mirsky's article on nuclear chemistry; Ephrussi's article on cell heredity with special reference to yeast; Lederberg's article on bacteria; and Beadle's article on Neurospora. Summaries on work in applied areas are found in Gowen's chapter on disease resistance; Little's chapter on cancer; Müntzing's article on plant breeding; Lush's article on animal breeding; Walker's article on plant pathology; Mangelsdorf's chapter on hybrid corn, and Irwin's chapter on immunology. Of special interest to psychologists are the papers by Snyder and Penrose on human genetics. Snyder briefly outlines the basic principles of population genetics essential to an understanding of human genetics. He examines the heredity-environment discussion, pointing out some of the theoretical fallacies in the controversy and suggests new areas for research at the human level. Penrose's paper is a short criticism of the simple assumptions behind eugenics. He presents a concise discussion of the problems involved in the development of a comprehensive world population genetics. Huxley attempts to synthesize available knowledge on evolution in order to predict the general trends of "human destiny." The volume also contains a group of papers on the history of genetics, an article on biometrical problems and perspectives, and chapters on

cytogenetics and cytochemistry. Ample bibliographies follow all but 3 of the most clearly theoretical papers.—*Z. Luria.*

5254. Hurder, William P. (*Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.*) *Some behavioral effects of oxygen lack.* *Sci. Mon.*, 1952, 74, 105-108.—Brief description of experiments with the white rat and golden hamster on behavioral and neurological effects of varying amounts of exposure to anoxic anoxia. Quality of performance (measured both by de novo maze learning and by relearning) and cortical cell density varied inversely as amount of anoxic exposure. Motivation (defined by alley running rate under constant deprivation and incentive) varied directly with exposure. Major outlines of the research program including these experiments are given.—*B. R. Fisher.*

5255. Kaila, Eino. *Physiologische Grundlagen der Psychologie.* (Physiological foundations of psychology). In Katz, D., *Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 94-115.—The biological basis of behavior is briefly presented.—*R. Tyson.*

5256. Komai, Taku. *Notes on lingual gymnastics: frequency of tongue rollers and pedigrees of tied tongues in Japan.* *J. Hered.*, 1951, 42, 293-297.—Reports sent to the author by observers indicate that the ability to roll up the lateral edges of the tongue varies with age, sex, and race. Its presence is due to a dominant gene, but its penetrance is incomplete. It decreases with age, becoming fixed at about 12. In Japan, about 29% males and 25.5% females are without the ability. Some individuals have their frenulum linguae more forwardly extended than others (tongue-tiedness), the defect being caused by a simple dominant gene. Three pedigrees are given.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

5257. Kurtsin, I. T. *Razvitie idei I. P. Pavlova v oblasti fiziologii i patologii pishchevarenia.* (The development of the ideas of I. P. Pavlov in the field of the physiology and pathology of digestion.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 508-513.—During the 1951 Conference on Problems of the Physiology and Pathology of Digestion a number of papers were presented and discussed. Among them were Bykov's on interoceptive conditioning and cortico-visceral pathology [Pavlovian psychosomatics].—*I. D. London.*

5258. Lobashev, M. E. *Ob oshibochnykh vzgliadakh v oblasti evolyutsionnoi fiziologii.* (On erroneous views in the field of evolutionary physiology.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 368-378.—Volokhov is dishonorably trying to palm off his book, *Lawful regularities of the nervous system in ontogenesis (Zakonomernosti ontogeneza nervnoi deiatel'nosti.* Moscow: USSR Acad. Sci., 1951) as being based on Pavlovian conceptions, whereas a study of his dissertation, on which his book is based, shows merely a flagrant substitution of Pavlovian expressions for the original Orbelian, with nothing else changed. Numerous examples are given of Volokhov's divergence from Pavlovian and Michurinian conceptions. Volokhov's book "again is witness to the fact

that estrangement from the materialist positions of I. P. Pavlov in biology and physiology, whether the researcher wishes it or not, is bound to lead him into a metaphysical swamp."—*I. D. London.*

5259. Lowenstein, Otto, & Loewenfeld, Irene E. Disintegration of central autonomic regulation during fatigue and its reintegration by psychosensory controlling mechanisms. I. Disintegration. Pupillographic studies. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 1-21.—A comparative study of 150 normal humans (and certain observations of 3000 clinical cases), along with 40 cats, 22 monkeys and 15 rabbits followed changes in pupillary reactions to light and other sensory stimuli after fatigue from repeated stimulation. The general conclusion is that "All nervous fatigue is central in origin; the sympathetic centers fatigue sooner than the parasympathetic centers, the cortical sooner than the subcortical."—*N. H. Pronko.*

5260. Maïorov, F. P. Problema vzaimootnosheniia sub'ektivnogo i ob'ektivnogo pri issledovanii vysshel' nervnoi defatelnosti cheloveka. (The problem of the interrelation of the subjective and the objective in research on the higher nervous activity of man.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 133-139.—Experiments are described which attempt to show how it is possible objectively to take into account the subjective side of physiological behavior in the course of working with conditioned defensive eyelid reflexes; the subjective side involving the rate of metronomic ticking. These experiments, elementary as they are, may point the way to the ultimate "fusion of the subjective with the objective" which Pavlov promised for physiology and psychology. As for a "physiological, concrete material basis of consciousness" it may be sought in the interaction of momentary cortical systems, functioning under the influence of impulses directed to the cortex, with "previous functional systems of greater or lesser age."—*I. D. London.*

5261. Merkulova, O. S. Interofseptory i skeletnaia muskulatura. Soobshchenie IV. Znachenie uslovii razdrzheniia dlia interofseptivnykh vliianii na skeletnuu muskulaturu. (Interoceptors and the skeletal musculature. Report IV. The significance of conditions of stimulation for interoceptive influences on the skeletal musculature.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 536-544.—Changes in strength of interoceptive stimulation bring on changes in the "release and correcting influences" on muscles; where by correcting influences are meant those cases where "stimulation of the interoceptors may have an effect on a muscle's active state, into which it has been brought through stimulation of the corresponding afferent nerve." Strength of interoceptive stimulation is not decisive for changes in the character (inhibitory or stimulating) of interoceptive influence on the activity of muscles. Average and weak strengths of exteroceptive stimulation are the most favorable for the appearance of correcting influences, as are frequency of exteroceptive stimulation of once every 2 to 3 seconds.—*I. D. London.*

5262. Povorinskii, IŮ, A. Vliianie emotsional'nykh sostoiianii na sosudodvigatel'nye reaktsii. (The influence of emotional states on vasculo-motor reactions.) In *Bykov, K. M., Problemy kortiko-visŕeral'noi patologii*, (see 25: 3923), 245-254.—Verbal conditioned stimuli, which symbolize ideas or sensations inducing a heightening of the emotional state, have a greater effect on vascular reactions than unconditioned stimuli.—*I. D. London.*

5263. Rubashevskii, A. A. Filosofskoe znachenie teoreticheskogo nasledstva I. V. Michurina. (The philosophical significance of the theoretical heritage of I. V. Michurin.) Moscow: State Publ. House of Polit. Liter., 1949. 307 p. 7 rub., 75 kop.—The problem of heredity and environment is expounded and discussed in terms of the "dialectical conception of development in Michurinian biology."—*I. D. London.*

5264. Tarakonov, K. N. (Ed.) Sbornik statei po voprosam Michurinskoi biologii. (Collection of articles on questions of Michurinian biology.) Moscow: State Text-Pedag. Publ. House, 1950. 216 p. 4 rub. 30 kop.—The problem of heredity and environment is discussed in the light of Michurinian conceptions in a number of articles. Included are several papers on Michurinian theory in the lower schools.—*I. D. London.*

5265. [USSR. Academy of Medical Science.] Nauchnaia sessiia, posviashchennaiia problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia Akademika I. P. Pavlova. (Scientific session, dedicated to the problems of the physiological theory of Academician I. P. Pavlov.) Moscow: USSR Acad. Med. Sci., 1950. 134 p. 5 rub.—Reproduced in full are the speeches of Bykov and Ivanov-Smolenskii, delivered at the joint session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in 1950. These speeches criticize the many deviations from "true" Pavlovianism and call for profound exploitation of the neglected "Pavlovian heritage." Included also are the decree of the joint session, the greetings of the session to Stalin, and the speeches of S. I. Vavilov and I. P. Razenkov.—*I. D. London.*

5266. Zimkin, N. V. O koordinatsii reflektornykh i sensornykh iavlenii. (On the coordination of reflex and sensory phenomena.) In *Bykov, K. M., Problemy kortiko-visŕeral'noi patologii*, (see 25: 3923), 93-103.—In diseases of the nervous system "disruption of reflex and sensory coordinations" may be observed. "With improvement of the functional state as a result of therapy partial or full restoration of normal coordination is observable."—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 5225, 5468)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

5267. Ajmone-Marsan, C., & Marossero, F. (Torino U., Italy.) Electrographic and electrochordographic study of the convulsions induced by Cardiazol. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 133-142.—Intact dogs and cats under chloralose-

methane and curare react to intravenous Cardiazol with typical cortical seizure discharges and fairly similar activity in the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord. Following mesencephalic section the latter activity only is eliminated; there does not appear to be a direct action of Cardiazol on spinal neurons. That cord excitability is unimpaired is shown by its typical response to strychnine or ammonium chloride. Even in animals with an intact CNS there is a marked independence between Cardiazol cortical and spinal strychnine rhythms.—*C. E. Henry.*

5268. Alekseeva, M. S. O fäveniiakh perekliucheniia v analizatornykh sistemakh zhivotnogo. (On phenomena of switching in the analyzing systems of the animal.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 572-578.—In the system of analyzers one can observe the phenomenon of "switching" in cases where the same unconditioned stimulus acts as reinforcer. The preceding signalizing stimulus plays the chief role. Switching of response proceeds more easily from the visual analyzer to the auditory than the reverse.—*I. D. London.*

5269. Artem'ev, V. V., & Bab'skil, E. B. Elektrofiziologicheskii analiz del'stviia afsetilkholina na nervnye tsentry. (Electrophysiological analysis of the action of acetylcholine on nerve centers.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 623-630.—On the basis of data obtained, it is proposed that acetylcholine may be of importance for the regulation of the state of central excitation and for the shift of this state to that of central inhibition.—*I. D. London.*

5270. Bailey, Percival. (*U. Illinois, Med. Sch., Chicago.*) Considérations sur l'organisation et les fonctions du cortex cérébral. (Considerations on the organization and functions of the cerebral cortex.) *Rev. neurol.*, 1950, 82, 3-20.—The history of investigation of the architectonics of the cerebral cortex is briefly traced. The cortex is not formed of connections similar to those of a telephone system but is seen by the present author receiving perceptions like the tubes of a television apparatus, the connections varying and changing with the sensory influx and the state of reception of the neurones at the moment in which the latter receive the sensory influx.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5271. Bunăciian, G. KH., Kechek, IŪ. A., & Matinian, G. V. Vliianie bezuslovnogo i uslovnogo bolevykh razdrazhenii na nekotorye storony obmena askorbinovoi kisloty v zhivotnom organizme. (The influence of unconditioned and conditioned painful stimulations on several aspects of the metabolism of ascorbic acid in the animal organism.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 225-232.—Experimental data show that conditioned and unconditioned stimuli, giving rise to the sensation of pain, bring on marked changes in the metabolism of ascorbic acid and lead to impoverishment of the organism in respect to this essential substance. The excited state, associated with emotional factors, may also lead to the same impoverishment.—*I. D. London.*

5272. Bykov, K. M. Kora golovnogo mozga i vnutrennie organy. (The cortex of the brain and the

internal organs.) Moscow: Medgiz, 1947. 287 p. 35 rub.—Presented are experiments, in some instances dating back to the twenties, on the conditioning of the internal organs and the interoceptors. The theoretical developments are based on Pavlovian theory. The book closes with a chapter on the significance of "cortical regulation" for biology and medicine followed by a list of publications from the author's laboratory.—*I. D. London.*

5273. Bykov, K. M., & Alrapet'iants, È. SH. Postanovlenie nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia I. P. Pavlova pri Akademii Nauk SSSR 8 iun'ia 1951 g. (Decree of the USSR Acad. Sci. Scientific Council on Probl. of I. P. Pavlov's Physiol. Theory, June 8, 1951.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 257-258.—The research plan submitted by Orbeli is unsatisfactory and demonstrates his continuing anti-Pavlovian orientation. In trying to aver that "Pavlov was an empiricist who stood aside from the struggle of materialism with idealism" and "who upheld the idealist subjective method in the physiology of higher nervous activity," Orbeli "distorts generally known facts in his denial of the presence of a consistent materialist system of views in the works of I. M. Sechenov and I. P. Pavlov." The Scientific Council admonishes Orbeli to rework his research plans in the Pavlovian spirit.—*I. D. London.*

5274. Bykov, K. M., & Alrapet'iants, È. SH. Postanovlenie nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia I. P. Pavlova pri Akademii Nauk SSSR 8 iun'ia 1951 g. (Decree of the USSR Acad. Sci. Scientific Council on Probl. of I. P. Pavlov's Physiol. Theory, June 8, 1951.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 259-260.—Fol'bort's and Protopov's research plans are approved with reservations. Basically the plans are "directed toward further development of the ideas of I. P. Pavlov in the field of physiology and medicine." But there is "lack of clarity in the formulation of such conceptions as fatigue, exhaustion, and inhibition" in the former's plan and "habit and symbols" in the latter's. Then also, the research problems chosen skirt the study of higher nervous activity instead of dealing directly with this important area of research endeavor. The Scientific Council advises bringing the research plans, provisionally approved, into closer line with the heart of Pavlovian theory.—*I. D. London.*

5275. Deriabin, V. S. O putiakh razvitiia ucheniia I. P. Pavlova o vysshel' nervnoi deiatel'nosti. (On paths of development of I. P. Pavlov's theory on higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 140-144.—A number of problems from the "Pavlovian heritage" is recommended for present research, in particular those pertaining to the activity of the subcortical ganglia and their interaction with the cortex. Only when all the physiological laws of higher nervous activity have been worked out on the basis of Pavlovian theory will it be possible to effect that "fusion of the psychological and the physiological, the subjective and the objective," which Pavlov foresaw for the future.—*I. D. London.*

5276. Faddeeva, V. K. *Vliianie fenamina na deiatel'nost' vysshikh otdelov tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy zhivotnykh (belykh krysy)*. (The influence of phenamine on the activity of the higher divisions of the central nervous system of animals (white rats).) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1951, 1, 165-186.—Study of conditioned motor reflexes in white rats leads to the following conclusions: Small dosages of phenamine (1.2 mg/kg) in white rats brings on a heightening of excitability in the higher divisions of the brain. With larger dosages "the induced intensification of the stimulating process becomes excessive for the nerve-cells and leads to the development in them of protective inhibition." The latter arises first in the cerebral cortex and then proceeds progressively lower through the subcortical formations. Inhibition of those divisions of the central nervous system which are "higher in functional relation, more reactive, and genetically younger" is accompanied by a release of the functions of its lower-lying divisions.—I. D. London.

5277. Faure, Jacques, & Rougier, Gilberte. *Étude électroencéphalographique de l'anxiété chez le chien normal, éveillé, non drogué*. (An electroencephalographic study of anxiety in the normal, waking, non-drugged dog.) *Rev. neurol.*, 1950, 82, 602-605.—EEG's of anxiety in 20 normal, waking, nondrugged dogs are reported. Stimuli used to release emotion in the dog lodged in sound-proof cage were: a modulated whistle; whistle imitating the lark; whistled songs; odors of food; reprimands; kind and sympathetic words; intermittent light stimulations; pistol shot.—F. C. Sumner.

5278. Fedorov, V. K. *Izuchenie podvizhnosti nervnykh protsessov u myshel*. (A study of the lability of nervous processes in mice.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 145-151.—The lability of nervous processes in mice was studied utilizing the method of simultaneous alteration of positive and inhibitory conditioned reflexes. The speed of alteration depended on the individual mouse. The majority of mice managed the alteration in the course of 30-50 applications of the stimuli; those characterized "by very high nervous lability" managed it after 4-6 applications; those characterized "by the most inert lability" after 200 or more. The alterations fell into 3 types: (1) both reflexes altered simultaneously (observed in the majority of mice); (2) the inhibitory reflex changed into a positive reflex more quickly than the positive into the inhibitory; (3) the reverse of (2). "Between speed and type of alteration of reflexes there exists a fully reliable correlated dependence: quick alteration of reflexes takes place with types (1) and (2), slow alteration with type (3).—I. D. London.

5279. Fedorov, V. K. *K voprosu o trenirovke podvizhnosti nervnykh protsessov u myshel pri mnogokratnom peredelyvanii pary reflektov*. (On the training of the lability of nervous processes in mice with frequent alteration [reworking] of a pair of reflexes.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 283-289.—Results of experiments conducted show that utiliza-

tion of the method of training the lability of the nervous processes is very important for changing the type of nervous system of an animal in any desired direction.—I. D. London.

5280. Fedorov, V. K. *Starcheskie izmeneniia podvizhnosti nervnykh protsessov*. (Age changes in the lability of nervous processes.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 446-452.—With age the lability of nervous processes, determined by the "method of simultaneous alteration of a pair of conditioned reflexes," decreases. In young mice reflexes, conditioned to auditory stimuli, are altered more rapidly than reflexes toward visual. In old mice the reverse relation obtains.—I. D. London.

5281. Forbes, A. A. (Harvard U., Boston, Mass.) *A critique of frequency analysis in neurophysiology*. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 204.—EEG literature suffers from a descriptive terminology borrowed from the electrical engineer. Instead of sine wave activity in the nervous system there exists only spike or detonator firing as in axons and slower synaptic and after potentials as in synaptic systems. Fourier analysis of such activity may be misleading because the time course of each potential is not that of a sine wave. Reciprocally related systems of alternating firing in series is quite possible, thus giving rise to a mass result not characteristic of the individual neuron.—C. E. Henry.

5282. Fulton, John F. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Frontal lobotomy and affective behavior: a neurophysiological analysis*. New York: Norton, 1951. 159 p. \$3.00.—An historical background reviews the early work, with particular emphasis on the role of physiological psychology. In Chapter 2, "A New Functional Anatomy of the Cerebral Cortex," there is a detailed presentation of old and new evidence implicating the fronto-cingulo-temporal regions, together with the hypothalamus, in affective behavior. Chapter 3 presents results of recent behavioral studies in animals contrasting the effect of visceral brain damage and the associated affective changes, with lesions in the frontal neopallium and consequent intellectual impairment. The concluding chapter deals with lobotomy in man and makes specific the optimal type of lobotomy for different aspects of mental disease and for pain. 201-item bibliography.—C. E. Henry.

5283. Hoffman, P. *Über die Präzision der Funktion des Nervensystems*. (On the precise function of the nervous system.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 345-359.—A detailed discussion of the technically outstanding precision performance of certain simple mental processes. The basic processes of the reflex system proceed with great constancy and show few recognizable errors. It is held possible however in the more complex reflex processes due to the operation of many individual reactions. From these results the discrepancy is accounted for between the frequency of errors in the elementary and total processes. It is also possible that the errors due to displacement hardly occur, as that would be in ac-

cordance with Freud, who ascertains that all errors are somehow meaningful.—J. Deussen.

5284. Koshtolant, KH. S. *Materialy k dokiady N. E. Vvedenskogo po istorii razvitiia sechenovskogo ucheniia o tormozhenii*. (Data on a paper of N. E. Vvedenskii on the history of the development of the Sechenovian theory on inhibition.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 248-256.—Material, related to a paper by Vvedenskii on the Sechenovian theory of inhibition, is presented. This paper was "dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the discovery of central inhibition by I. M. Sechenov."—I. D. London.

5285. Krizhev, V. Ia. *Posledovatel'noe tormozhenie u obez'ian v zavisimosti ot tipa nervnoi sistemy i trenirovki uslovykh svyazei*. (Subsequent inhibition in monkeys as a function of type of nervous system and training of conditioned connections.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 439-445.—The small duration of "subsequent inhibition" and the synchronization of the inhibitory and excitatory processes at the same cortical localities point to the high degree of lability of the nervous processes and to the great development in monkeys of the integrating activity of the cerebral cortex.—I. D. London.

5286. Kugelberg, E. (*Serafimerlasarettet, Stockholm, Sweden*), & Taverner, D. A comparison between the voluntary and electrical activation of motor units in anterior horn cell diseases. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 125-132.—The absolutely synchronous discharges recorded over a wide area from partially atrophied muscle have previously been interpreted as evidence of interaction of the activity of injured anterior horn cells. The authors were able to duplicate such synchronous discharges in 18 cases of anterior horn cell disease by motor nerve stimulation with a slowly rising current. The hypothesis of central synchronization is therefore rejected in favor of the explanation which regards such synchronization as due to recording from a single same large unit.—C. E. Henry.

5287. Kupalov, P. S., & Kostenetskaiia, N. A. *Iavlenie summatsionnoi vzryvchatosti*. (Phenomenon of summated [production of] disruption.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 553-561.—A special form of inclination to disruption of higher nervous activity is discussed which cannot be viewed as pathological inasmuch as there do not appear general deviations from normal conditioned reflex activity.—I. D. London.

5288. Livingston, Robert B. *Fonctions du lobe frontal*. (Functions of the frontal lobe.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 295-323.—The function of the frontal lobe is to translate personal experiences into movements common to all, in social and mental life. This refers not only to visible actions but to visceral functions and emotional experience. A nervous system, after lobotomy, is incapable of a certain precision in affective reactions. It responds more directly and roughly to a given stimulation. Reactions are stereotyped. Initiative is lacking. Be-

havior may be irresponsible and juvenile. 281-item bibliography.—G. E. Bird.

5289. Marshall, C., & Walker, A. E. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) The electroencephalographic changes after hemispherectomy in man. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 147-156.—"The electroencephalographic findings in four cases of right hemispherectomy are presented. In three cases the voltage of the activity on the unoperated side was markedly diminished; in one case unchanged. In all four cases a rhythm in the alpha range was present on the hemispherectomized side. In one case photic stimulation induced a better response on the operated than on the unoperated side; in another case the reverse was true."—C. E. Henry.

5290. Marshall, W. H. (*Nat. Inst. Health, Bethesda 14, Md.*) The relation of dehydration of the brain to the spreading depression of Leao. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 177-185.—"Spreading cortical depression does not involve the radiation endings of the lateral geniculate fibers in the striate cortex. The reaction cannot be elicited by electrical stimulation in the cortex of the cat if the exposed brain is covered with mineral oil to a depth of 2 to 4 mm. The reaction can be regularly elicited if the cat's brain is internally dehydrated by intravenous administration of 90% sucrose. The dehydration experiments, as well as other evidence, suggest that impairment of pia-arachnoid function is a necessary condition for spreading cortical depression. Arguments are advanced in support of the hypothesis that spreading depression is dependent on an abnormal neurohumeral reaction. No evidence of specific "suppressor" areas was found in the cat."—C. E. Henry.

5291. Nekhorocheff, I. *L'électroencéphalogramme du sommeil chez l'enfant*. (The electroencephalogram of sleep in the child.) *Rev. neurol.*, 1950, 82, 487-495.—EEGs of 30 normal children during their spontaneous sleep are reported (1) under normal conditions of sleep; (2) under stimulation in the course of sleep by intermittent light and by noise; (3) upon awakening.—F. C. Sumner.

5292. Nikitina, I. P. *Materialy ob interofseptivnoi adaptatsii*. (Data on interoceptive adaptation.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 480-487.—Under conditions of acute experiment on cats, with perfusion of the kidney or a section of the intestine with Tirode's solution, containing in it KCl as stimulus, the following was disclosed: (1) Brief stimulation, equal in strength and repeated many times in the course of the experiment, does not cause a subsequent diminution in strength of reflex response. Interoception, as an afferent system, does not adapt to such stimulation. (2) Adaptation to brief and episodic stimulation can be revealed against a background of long action of a given stimulus of lesser strength on the interoceptors. (3) Adaptation in relation to long acting stimulation appears in the extinction of reflex changes, arising at the moment of application, under conditions of continuing action.—I. D. London.

5293. Obrador, S., & Larramendi, M. H. (*Inst. Neurosurg., Madrid.*) Some observations on the brain rhythms after surgical removal of a cerebral hemisphere. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 143-146.—Right sided hemispherectomy done on an 18 year old girl with a long standing deficit was followed by cessation of seizures, memory improvement and improved personality. The EEG from the remaining left side approached normality. Tactile sensation from the left body was appreciated with some accuracy and the EEG revealed a stimulation effect. There is thus ipsilateral projection to the sensory cortex as well as a physically conducted electrical rhythm.—C. E. Henry.

5294. Reznichenko, P. N. Ob odnoi iz form revizii ucheniia I. P. Pavlova. (On one of the forms of revision of I. P. Pavlov's theory.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defatel'*, 1951, 1, 290-297.—Anokhin's attempt "to revise and distort" Pavlov's theory is intolerable. Pavlov's conception of the "reflex" and Anokhin's conception of the "functional system," in which the reflex functions as a "mechanism," are mutually incompatible. Anokhin's "mechanistic, antievolutionary, and anti-Pavlovian" theories have been rightfully censured by the joint session of the USSR Acad. Sci. & the USSR Acad. Med. Sci. in 1950 as stemming from "idealist positions." "Soviet scientific society . . . must struggle against every kind of distortion and underevaluation of the significance of I. P. Pavlov's work and must struggle for the purity, for the unceasing and fruitful development of the heritage of I. P. Pavlov."—I. D. London.

5295. Sakhiulina, G. I. Posledstviia anemizatsii tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy sobak. (Consequences of anematoses of the central nervous system in dogs.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defatel'*, 1951, 1, 187-198.—The sensory link of the reflex arc displays earlier and more deeply the ill-effects of anematoses of the central nervous system. During the first few days after a 10 minute or longer anematoses reflex reactions in response to mechanical stimulation of the skin do not appear. Dogs with the "strong type of nervous system" appear to weather anematoses effects better.—I. D. London.

5296. Sepp, E. K. Istoriia razvitiia nervnoi sistemy pozvonochnykh. (History of the development of the nervous system of vertebrates.) Moscow: State Publ. House of Medical Literature, 1949. 422 p. 17 rub., 80 kop.—The author takes exception to a number of generally held conceptions. For example, "the development of the nervous system does not proceed from the ectoderm, but from the neuroderm, which is formed as early as the ectoderm." The exposition develops a number of individual theories on the phylo- and ontogenesis of various nerve formations.—I. D. London.

5297. Shidlovskii, V. Sessii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR po probleme nervnoi regulatsii krovoobrashcheniia i dukhaniia. (Session of the USSR Acad. Med. Sci. on the problem of nervous regulation of blood-circulation and breathing.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 379-384.—Abstracts of

papers read are presented with indications of their reception by the audience. As Anichkov, president of the Academy observed, these papers are further contributions toward the development of research under the Pavlovian aegis. Severin, secretary of the medico-biological division of the Academy, asserts in conclusion that the papers represented research that did not come to grips with the real problems of Pavlovian theory. Research will be crowned with success only when "each scientific worker . . . understands that the prosecution of investigations, directed toward the creative development of the tremendous scientific heritage . . . of Pavlov, is his obligation and sacred duty." The Academy's session was convened in Riazan' on June 13, 1951.—I. D. London.

5298. Shustin, N. A. Lokalizatsiia golosovogo otdela dvigatel'nogo analizatora. (Localization of the voice sector of the motor analyzer.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 562-571.—Experimental data are adduced to show that the voice center of the motor analyzer is located in the premotor zone. The mechanism of the reestablishment of certain conditioned voice reflexes in dogs may be understood in the light of Pavlov's localization theory.—I. D. London.

5299. Volkova, I. N. O znachenii afsetilkholina v razvitiu tsentral'nogo tormozheniia. (On the significance of acetylcholine in the development of central inhibition.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 422-430.—Experimental data are presented to show that acetylcholine is not the chemical mediator in the transmission of impulses from one neurone to another in the spinal reflex arc. According to the data adduced, acetylcholine is an active substance which in small concentrations facilitates the arising of excitation and in large concentrations is a necessary participant in the development of the process of central inhibition.—I. D. London.

5300. Walshe, F. M. R. The hypothesis of cybernetics. *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1951, 2, 161-163.—The oscillation characteristic of purposive movements in certain cases of cerebellar disease has been regarded by some writers as the expression of undamped feed-back and taken as confirmation of the cybernetic hypothesis. To invoke loss of a feed-back mechanism to explain cerebellar ataxia is simply to provide an *ad hoc* explanation based upon a false analogy between oscillation and cerebral ataxia. If cybernetics is to be helpful it should "base its argument upon correct assessment of the particular disorder of movement under consideration."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5301. Weiss, Paul. (Ed.) (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) Genetic neurology: problems of the development, growth, and regeneration of the nervous system and of its functions. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1950. 239 p. \$5.00.—This volume is made up of the retrospective accounts of 19 workers attending the first International Conference on the Development, Growth, and Regeneration of the Nervous

System in 1949, during which time the new discipline of genetic neurology was born. All papers were written after the sessions thus allowing a comprehensive summary of varied lines of evidence. In addition to the classical topics of neural organization, embryology, fetal reflexes and regeneration, there are chapters dealing with nerve fiber structure, cytochemistry, neuronal specificity, and behavior. Three chapters are of particular psychological significance: D. Hooker, Neural growth and the development of behavior; W. F. Windle, Reflexes of mammalian embryos and fetuses; and D. H. Barron, Genetic neurology and the behavior problem. Extensive bibliography by chapters.—C. E. Henry.

(See also abstracts 5380, 5382, 5427)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

5302. Barnicot, N. A., Harris, H., & Kalmus, H. Taste thresholds of further eighteen compounds and their correlation with P.T.C. thresholds. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1951, 16, 119-128.—With the exception of symmetrical di-o-tolylthiourea, acetylphenylthiourea and 4-methyl-2-imidazolylbenzyl sulphide, the twelve tested substances containing the N = C = S group showed individual taste thresholds highly correlated with the taste thresholds for phenylthiourea. These substances can therefore be used to discriminate between tasters and non-tasters. Two substances, which contained O instead of S but were otherwise identical with taster discriminating compounds (diphenylurea and nembutal) did not show any such correlation nor any bimodality of threshold. The same negative result was established for diphenylguanidine hydrobromide.—A. Weider.

5303. Fraisse, Paul. Rhythmes auditifs et rythmes visuels. (Auditory and visual rhythms.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 21-42.—Visual stimulations produce rhythmical structures not so general or so promptly realized as those of sound, rapidity being necessary for successive elements to produce rhythm. This difference of reaction is diminished by practice, which is essential in transposing visual rhythm into verbal or sound images. The importance of motor effects in auditory rhythm is noted.—G. E. Bird.

5304. Garner, W. R., & Hake, Harold W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The amount of information in absolute judgments. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 446-459.—The distribution of an O's absolute judgments, in which he identifies a stimulus as having a particular value, may indicate how much information he obtained about which of several alternative stimuli occurred at a particular time. The amount of information conveyed to O can be measured in bits. This measure may give an estimate of the minimum number of stimulus categories which will transmit the maximum amount of information. A technique is described for constructing

a scale of equal discriminability to select the stimuli for maximum information transmission.—C. F. Scofield.

5305. Haagen-Smit, A. J. (California Inst. Tech., Pasadena.) Smell and tastes. *Scient. Amer.*, 1952, 186(3), 28-32.—The nature of odors and tastes are discussed with attention to classification, relation to chemical composition, sensory organs, and suggested biochemical mechanisms mediating the sensations.—C. M. Louttit.

5306. Harris, H., & Kalmus, H. The distribution of taste thresholds for phenylthiourea of 384 sib pairs. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1951, 16, 226-230.—The distribution among 384 sib pairs of tasters and non-tasters for phenylthiourea failed to confirm the currently accepted hypothesis that non-tasting is a simple recessive character. Further investigation of the formal genetics of this trait is desirable.—A. Weider.

5307. Hartinger, Hans. Motion and perception of space. Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. Aviation Med., 1951. (Unnumbered special report) 24 p.—Hartinger discusses in theoretical terms the influence of the time delay in perception on the interpretation of space, the perceived movements of objects, and the perceived distortions of shapes. Differences in perception time between the eyes of an observer can be caused by physiological factors like retinal malfunctions and changes in pupillary size, as well as physical factors such as a difference in the transmission of the two lenses of sun glasses. Speeds common in motoring and flying produce effects of considerable importance. Formulae are derived for these various effects.—A. Chapanis.

5308. Ivanov, G. F. K morfologii i klassifikatsii nekotorykh form intrareseptorov. (On the morphology and classification of several forms of intrareceptors.) In Bykov, K. M., *Problemy kortikovisseral'noi patologii*, (see 25: 3923), 135-153.—The angioreceptors of the cardiac-vascular system are recommended for further study. Structurally and topographically one can distinguish among the encapsulated forms of the angioreceptors pressure receptors and hemoreceptors. Encapsulated angioreceptors are particularly liable to destructive changes by poisons such as nicotine and electric stimulation.—I. D. London.

5309. Loomis, Earl A., Jr. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Space and time perception and distortion in hypnotic states. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 283-293.—The history of research on the problem in question is reviewed and presented in three phases: (1) Pre-experimental period (before 1890). Here a special temporal perception in somnambulism was posited. (2) Early experimental period (1890-1920). The contributions of Moll, Bramwell, and others are featured in this period. The general consensus was that hypnotic subjects were sensitive to temporal factors and could estimate time more accurately than non-hypnotized subjects. 24 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5310. Lotis, V. M. **K voprosu izucheniia interoceptsii matki.** (Concerning the study of interoception of the uterus.) In Bykov, K. M., *Problemy kortiko-visfseral'noi patologii*, (see 25: 3923), 360-363.—There exist uterine interoceptors (chemical, mechanical, and thermal) whose stimulation has a reflex effect on breathing and blood circulation. Novocain eliminates this effect. The effect is absent in the sexually immature rabbit.—I. D. London.

5311. Medvedev, V. I. **Ob izmenenii slukhovo, taktil'noi i vibratsionnoi chuvstvitel'nosti pri temno-ovoi adaptatsii glaza.** (On change of auditory, tactile, and vibratory sensitivity under conditions of dark-adaptation of the eye.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 35-40.—Exclusion of the visual analyzer lowers the threshold of vibratory and auditory sensitivity, which fact demonstrates the kinship of these two kinds of sensitivity. The change in tactile sensitivity proceeds oppositely, which fact points to the separate origins of tactile and vibratory sensitivity.—I. D. London.

5312. Mohr, Jan. (*U. Institute for Human Genetics, Copenhagen.*) **Taste sensitivity to phenylthiourea in Denmark.** *Ann. Eugen., Camb.* 1951, 16, 282-286.—Taste sensitivity to phenylthiourea was determined in 314 Danes by the sorting technique of Harris & Kalmus. The frequency of non-tasters in Denmark was found to be 31.8%. Taste thresholds in females were found to be significantly lower than in males, and the thresholds were significantly higher in a group of old people than in a young group. This is in agreement with earlier observations. Results obtained by different techniques were compared; it was concluded that the method of choice, for an accurate determination of the ability to taste phenylthiourea, is that described by Harris & Kalmus.—A. Weider.

5313. Piéron, Henri. **Les échelles d'intensité sensorielle.** (Scales of sensory intensity.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 373-387.—In the realm of sensory sensitivity the margin of individual variability is very great. Various scales are mentioned, leading to the conclusion that it is difficult to measure sense perception considered theoretically in the domain of qualitative subjectivity. The entire problem is in the experimental stage. The results of scales of taste, hearing, light, weight, pain, vibration, temperature and others are discussed and evaluated. Such scales should be based on large numbers, to permit statistical elaboration with fixation of norms of reference and a margin of variability.—G. E. Bird.

5314. Piéron, Henri. **Les problèmes psychophysiologiques de la douleur.** (The psychophysiological problems of pain.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 359-372.—Topics discussed include cutaneous pain and its measurement, the thalamus and the constitutional analgesic, and the surgery of pain. Much is said concerning the relief of pain, real, imaginary and hallucinatory, through surgery and by other means. Pain plays an important part in protecting the organism. The significance of pain phenomena in thalamus syndromes is stressed. The exact mechanism

of thalamic disturbances in pain, however, is open to discussion.—G. E. Bird.

5315. Pshonik, A. T. **Rol' kory bol'shikh polusharii v formirovanii kozhnoi bolevoi refleksii.** (The role of the cortex of the great hemispheres in the formation of dermal pain reception.) In Bykov, K. M., *Problemy kortiko-visfseral'noi patologii*, (see 25: 3923), 33-55.—A series of experiments leads to the thesis that "in the reception of dermal pain the cerebral cortex displays an activeness which goes beyond the bounds of registration and analysis of impulses from the periphery. It acts as if to organize the periphery, to direct and incline it to definite sensations, often imposing on the periphery its own [regularized] demands."—I. D. London.

(See also abstract 5401)

VISION

5316. Ancona, Leonardo. **Gli after-effects nella terza dimensione dello spazio e la teoria della "saziatura" cerebrale.** (The after-effects in the third spatial dimension and the theory of cerebral "satiation.") *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 55-79.—A series of experiments on stereoscopic after-effects are presented. Considering the after-effects in the third dimension, especially the "tilt-effect," the author demonstrates that "it is not possible to interpret the 'tilt-effect' in terms of cerebral satiation." Other results show that there is a transfer of after-effects from one eye to another, that there are great individual differences, and a certain persistence in time. The after-effect is correlated with preceding adaptation during the observation of the inspection object. 27-item bibliography.—A. Manoil.

5317. Ancona, Leonardo. **Interpretazione ciclofusionale di after-effects stereoscopici.** (Cyclofusional interpretation of stereoscopic after-effects.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica, Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 81-107.—The author presents a series of experimental researches which demonstrate that "... the after-effects in the third dimension have their foundation in the phenomenology of the cyclofusional movements." The demonstration "of that hypothesis ... is also a proof that the perception of depth resides essentially in a subjective dynamism ...". In this way the research represents in the same time a contribution to the study of depth perception from a dynamic point of view. Experimental procedure is described in detail, as well as special techniques for the measurement of the amplitude of cyclofusional movements. 19 references.—A. Manoil.

5318. Baumgardt, E. **Theories quantiques de la vision.** (Quantum theories of vision.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 393-404.—The central problem is how to show the mutual dependence of different systems of receptors. The statistical method analysed is based on the fact that adding to a stimulus causing so many percent of affirmative responses, with another stimulus furnishing another percentage equally well-known of affirmative re-

sponses, one can calculate in advance the percentage of responses "Yes," when one knows the number of quanta necessary to produce a sensation.—G. E. Bird.

5319. Ehrman, P. Différences entre images rétiniennes et images perçues. (Differences between retinal images and perceived images.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 273-294.—Retinal images are determined; but the perceived image can vary from one instant to another. The perception of different successive images, one for another and the substitution of these images, some for others, is motivated and partly conditioned by factors purely representative. These act with mathematical regularity, are chronologically anterior to visual perception, and assume the role of dominant cause.—G. E. Bird.

5320. Galifret, Y. Les mouvements oculaires pendant la fixation et l'acuité visuelle. (Ocular movements during fixation and visual acuity.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 389-391.—Because the eye is never entirely immobile during fixation, the illumination of each retinal cone is not constant. Some believe the movement is periodic, though authorities differ. This spatio-temporal gradient is said to condition visual discrimination.—G. E. Bird.

5321. Galifret, Yves, & Piéron, Henri. La transmission intrarétinienne de l'excitation lumineuse. (The intra-retinal transmission of light stimulus.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 1-19.—Light stimulation is the absorption of photons by the sense cells of the retina. The absorption of a number of these photons can take place at the same moment at several points of the region submitted to stimulation. Sub-topics include a discussion of data furnished by comparative research on speed of reaction, peripheral and foveal thresholds and foveal mechanisms. Tables and graphs.—G. E. Bird.

5322. Gibson, James J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) What is form? *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 403-412.—A number of definitions of visual form are proposed as prerequisite to any approach to the problem of form perception. There is no such thing as form-in-general. Outline drawings are not appropriate stimulus-objects with which to have studied form-perception. Three separate levels of theory may be required: how we perceive the surfaces of objects, how we perceive representations, and how we apprehend symbols.—C. F. Scofield.

5323. Gilinsky, Alberta S. Perceived size and distance in visual space. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 460-482.—Two formulas are mathematically derived for visually perceived size and distance as functions of true size and distance. They are applied to a number of visual size and distance experiments, and their validity confirmed. The formulas contain a single parameter whose numerical value for a given observer provides an index of "phenomenal regression."—C. F. Scofield.

5324. Gunter, Ralph. Binocular fusion of colours. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 363-372.—Immediate binocular fusion of colors was obtained by each of

the following experimental techniques; Hecht's Fusion Box modified to restrict the field to less than 2°, employment of an unmodified form of the Hecht Fusion Box in a conditioned PGR situation, and use of intermittent stimulation of both eyes either simultaneously or alternately. "The possible significance of the finding that yellow fusion was also experienced by the colour defective is discussed."—L. E. Thune.

5325. Hsia, Yun, & Graham, C. H. (Columbia U., New York.) Spectral sensitivity of the cones in the dark adapted human eye. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1952, 38, 80-85.—Log relative sensitivity of cone vision is determined as a function of wavelength by threshold measurements on 5 O's who were 10 min. dark-adapted. Curves obtained differ from the standard ICI symmetrical curve in having (1) higher luminosity values in the blue end, (2) maximal sensitivity near or below 550 mμ, and (3) 2 points of abrupt change of direction (flattening) near 460 mμ and 600 mμ.—M. M. Berkun.

5326. Hurvich, Leo M., & Jameson, Dorothea. (Color Control Div., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) A psychophysical study of white. III. Adaptation as variant. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 41, 787-801.—This is the concluding paper in a series (see 26: 3779) devoted to the specification of white in terms of the relevant stimulus variables. A wide range of color temperatures was employed for both adapting and test fields. A minimum luminance was determined for the perception of white as a function of color temperature. The results are simply interpreted by assuming the existence of an independent white mechanism; a three-color mechanism would require rather special assumptions with regard to adaptation, saturation, hue and other aspects of the color experience.—L. A. Riggs.

5327. Law, Frank W. Standardization of reading types. *Brit. J. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 35, 765-772.—It is suggested that Reading Types be standardized. The origin of the Reading Types at present in use is outlined; the present position is described, and the reasons for standardization submitted. The desiderata for Reading Types are described and examples are given of the suggested standards of size and legibility. The suggestions it is proposed to make to the Council of the Faculty are recorded, and a request made for modifications to these suggestions to be submitted to the Council for consideration before their final recommendation is made.—A. Weider.

5328. Long, George E. (Columbia U., New York.) The effect of duration of onset and cessation of light flash on the intensity-time relation in the peripheral retina. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 41, 743-747.—Flashes of light were delivered to a point on the periphery of the dark adapted eye. Flash duration was varied from 0.02 to 0.24 sec. Threshold intensity was found to be reciprocally related to duration up to 0.10 sec. Above that point, the threshold was independent of duration. The transition from $I_t = C$ to $I = \text{Const.}$ was abrupt, with no

intervening transition zone. Variations in the wave form of a 0.062 sec. flash caused no change in the minimal amount of light required to stimulate the eye.—*L. A. Riggs.*

5329. Terstenjak, Anton. *Farbenkonstanz und Farbenkontrast im Lichte der Sonderung und Verschmelzung optischer Eindrücke.* (Color constancy and color contrast viewed as the separation and fusion of optic sensations.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 109-147.—Color constancy and color contrast are seen as the two primary antagonistic processes of color vision. In color constancy one does not attempt to differentiate between illumination and the illuminated object whereas for color contrast the converse is true. Both processes can in reality however not be isolated but complement each other. The constancy phenomenon is abstractly treated as being principally physiologically (rather than psychologically) mediated.—*J. A. Stern.*

5330. Terstenjak, Anton. *Zur Frage der Intensität der Farbenempfindungen.* (Pertaining to the question of intensity of color sensation.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 149-166.—The role of intensity as a separate dimension of color sensation is upheld in a series of experiments. Intensity is described as an organic process which is easily confused with brightness, a visual phenomena, but is basically different from it. Under experimental conditions the author finds that intensity discrimination under conditions of free observation and under conditions of observation through a reduction screen differs; that discrimination under the latter conditions is more like retinal vision than is free vision. Under free vision we cannot speak of a definite intensity value but must speak of a region for which a definite intensity is perceived. The author further differentiates and compares the processes of intensity of color sensation to intensity of auditory sensations.—*J. A. Stern.*

5331. Wirth, Alberto. *Caratteri dell'elettroretinogramma nell'uomo.* (Characteristics of the electroretinogram in man.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 331-342.—Various characteristics of the electroretinogram (ERG) in humans are experimentally analyzed. The ERG is studied in conditions of (a) adaptation to darkness, and light, (b) stimulation with white light, (c) various intensities of stimulus (1, 5, 10, 20, 40 Lux) (d) various duration of stimulus (1 sec. and 1/25 sec.). Considering the clinical applications of ERG, the analysis of the component P11 (potential b) presents certain limitations since it "expresses the activity of the rods and represents only a part of the complex mechanism produced by the stimulus." The components P111 and P1 have been isolated through use of white light. In the study of the ERG in man the study of the components should be the main objective. 22 references.—*A. Manoil.*

5332. Wirth, Alberto. *L'elettroretinografia consensuale nell'uomo.* (The consensual electroretinography in man.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*,

1950, 35, 343-347.—An analysis of the phenomenon of consensual electroretinogram in humans is presented. The experimental technique is as follows: the ERG of the two eyes is taken separately, then one eye (the one with the electrode) is covered so that the stimulus falls on the free eye. In these conditions no potential is being registered. These results would indicate "... that a bioelectric consensual activity in man does not exist, or that it cannot be registered." The need for further research is indicated. 1 plate (ERG), 10-item bibliography.—*A. Manoil.*

5333. Zarefskaia, R. B. *Vliianie tsvetnogo osveshcheniia na elektricheskuiu chuvstvitel'nost' zdorovykh i glaukomatoznykh glaz.* (The influence of colored illumination on the electrical sensitivity of healthy and glaucomatose eyes.) *Probl. fiziol. Optiki*, 1950, 9, 83-89.—The influence of colored illumination with green or red light on the level of electrical sensitivity of the eye in healthy subjects, as a rule, is increased in comparison with that established in darkness. Green light of the same brightness is more effective in this connection. The above does not take place with glaucomatose eyes. Frequently sensitivity under red illumination is even worse than when the eye is dark-adapted. These facts permit the establishment of glaucomatose conditions before they are clinically observable.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 5180, 5184, 5884)

AUDITION

5334. Andreev, N. N. *Trudy Komissii po akustike.* *Sbornik No. 5.* (Works on the Commission on Acoustics. Collection No. 5.) Moscow: USSR Acad. Sci., 1950. 120 p. 7 rub.—This collection of articles is devoted to problems of the magnetic registration and reproduction of sound as well as to other problems of acoustics such as the properties of hearing and related theoretical questions.—*I. D. London.*

5335. Békésy, Georg V. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *DC resting potentials inside the cochlear partition.* *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 72-76.—This paper is a continuation of the study of the electroanatomy of the ear of the live guinea pig. This study considers the resting dc potentials (in the absence of acoustic stimuli) within the cochlear partition, rather than between adjacent structures of the ear. A detailed discussion of the techniques and problems of measurement is given. DC potentials of the order of 100 millivolts were obtained between the organ of Corti and the endolymph. The significance of these resting potentials for cochlear microphonics and as a source of energy for neural excitation is discussed.—*I. Pollack.*

5336. Mintz, F. (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.), & Tyzzer, F. G. *A loudness chart for octave-band data on complex sounds.* *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 80-82.—A graphical method for calculating the loudness of complex sounds is

presented for octave-band analyses. The results of this method of computation correspond with results of a similar method proposed by Beranek and collaborators based upon mel-band analyses.—*I. Pollack.*

5337. Stevens, K. N. (Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.) **Frequency discrimination for damped waves.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 76-79.—The discrimination for change of the tuned frequency of the circuit was determined as a function of the damping of the circuit (and, hence, of the duration of the impulsive signal). In general, the difference limen for frequency increases as the damping increases. The change in frequency discrimination, as a function of the base frequency, is most marked for pure tones (no damping) and is relatively small for very highly damped signals. Critical changes in the difference limen are correlated with the disappearance of the 'tonality' or 'pitch' characteristic of the stimulus.—*I. Pollack.*

5338. Wever, Ernest Glen, & Lawrence, Merle. (Princeton U., N. J.) **The place principle in auditory theory.** *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1952, 38, 133-138.—One audio oscillator is used to drive both a speaker delivering tone in normal fashion and a piston fitted into the bone near the apex of the cat cochlea, with intensity adjusted so that each stimulus alone yields a response potential of 10 μ V. The phase relation between the 2 stimuli at which both response potentials cancel out does not change with the position of the piston on the cochlea. A "traveling wave" theory of localization in the cochlea is thus disproved in favor of a resonance or other "local action" theory.—*M. M. Berkun.*

RESPONSE PROCESSES

5339. Barkovskii, A. **Neslyshimye zvuki.** (Inaudible sounds.) *Nauka i Zhizn'*, 1951, 18(10), 48.—Bats guide themselves in flight by responding to the echoes of sounds of ultrasonic frequency uttered by them.—*I. D. London.*

5340. Beigel, Hugo G. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) **Encyclopedia of sex education: the biological, physiological, psychological, social, legal and medical aspects of sex development.** New York: Stephen Daye Press, 1952. 441 p. \$4.95.—An essay on the nature and values of sex education precedes the more than 1300 entries, arranged alphabetically, defining terms and concepts in all aspects of sex and sex education. 164-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5341. Carmichael, Leonard. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) **Reading and visual work: a contribution to the technique of experimentation on human fatigue.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 14, 94-96.—In fatigue studies in which periodic tests are used to measure work decrement it is possible for S's to temporarily mobilize energy so that fatigue effects are offset. By the use of continuous eye movement recordings over 6 hr. periods, which eliminates mobilization effects, the author and associates have

found that high motivation can eliminate the work decrements occurring in less motivated groups.—*J. Bucklew.*

5342. Ebbecke, K. **Schlaf als Affekt.** (Sleep as affect.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 442-446.—A theoretical inquiry into the physiological function of sleep, where sleep is shown to have all the characteristics included in the categories of psycho-somatic affects. Just as the hunger-thirst affect, it represents a restitutional affect and it arises "as a reaction to tension producing states such as (shock, excitement, strain, attention, awareness) as a contra-affect (relaxation, lethargy, indifference, and fatigue)."—*J. Deussen.*

5343. Fairbanks, Grant. **A physiological correlation of vowel intensity.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1950, 17(4), 390-395.—"In an attempt to identify some physiological basis for the significant differences in the relative intensities of vowels found by Fairbanks, House and Stevens, data from an X-ray study by Parmenter and Bevans were examined, and measurements of the diameter of the vocal channel in the median plane were made at three points of constriction. The correlation between relative power of vowels and relative channel diameter between the upper and lower incisor teeth was found to be significantly positive. On the basis of the assumption that laryngeal activity was essentially random in the intensity study, this correlation was tentatively interpreted as reflecting the effect of variations in the area of the mouth of the vocal conduit upon the power of output."—*G. Shames.*

5344. Gemelli, Agostino. **Contributo all'analisi dei movimenti della scrittura.** (Contribution to the analysis of writing movements.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 1-53.—An experimental research as to the psychological factors implied in writing is presented. The results show: each subject has a characteristic time, speed and rhythm in writing each letter; the pressure is also characteristic, as well as the size. The subjects can be grouped in three categories as to rhythm and size. Practice, habits, and culture influence writing, but "they do not modify the personal characteristics of writing nor its rhythm." No inference is drawn as to possible relationships between expressive movements and personality. "Writing is a characteristic gesture, and as other expressive gestures . . . is an indication of the behavior of the subjects in their psychomotor activities." 50-item bibliography.—*A. Manoil.*

5345. Grant, Vernon W. (Hawthornden St. Hosp., Macedonia, Ohio.) **Preface to a psychology of sexual attachment.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 33, 187-208.—In the interests of better mate selection and marital adjustment, the author recapitulates and discusses a variety of theories and views concerning the interrelationships and differences between amorous and genital sexuality.—*J. C. Franklin.*

5346. LeCron, Leslie M. **A study of hypnotizability of hypnotists.** *Personality*, 1951, 1, 300-306.—A group of 50 hypnotists who had been hypnotized

were polled as to their hypnotizability. The following, expressed in percentages, were the results: very good, 4; good, 4; fair, 24; poor, 68. As to the reasons for the poor hypnotizability, 40 agreed that they were too analytical of the process and critical of the tactics and suggestions employed. The next most common reason was the personality of the hypnotist involving particularly the desire to dominate. However, one good authority was of the opinion that hypnotizability was a function of the direction of interest. Hypnotists usually want to hypnotize—not to be hypnotized. Medical students, for example, can be prepared to work in either direction.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5347. **Maizorov, F. P.** O fiziologicheskoi kharakteristike somnambulicheskoi fazy gipnoza. (On the physiological characteristics of the somnambulist phase of hypnosis.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 649-652.—The somnambulist phase of hypnosis is characterized by "deep dissociation of cortical activity." On the basis of this dissociation and amnesia lies the "mechanism of negative induction by one cortical functional system on others."—*I. D. London.*

5348. **Marcuse, Frederick L.** (Washington State Coll., Pullman.) Interpretation in animal hypnosis. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 240-242.—Interpretation of animal hypnosis is certain to vary greatly because the data come from many different species of animals. Any attempt to bridge the gap between animal and human subjects must involve extrapolation and encounters some of the objections to anthropomorphism and teleology. 5 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5349. **Ravitz, L. J.** The use of DC measurements in psychiatry. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1951, 1, 3-12.—DC measurements in hypnotic states were made. 60 DC records of 20 subjects were taken before, during and after hypnosis. These were compared to 17 records of 13 subjects under sodium amytal narcosis. Alterations in PD under sodium amytal narcosis were less pronounced than those under hypnosis; in fact, in many records there was no discernible change with 0.35-1.0 gm. amytal. In no instance did amytal produce a smooth tracing. Thus, despite marked central effect of barbiturates, these drugs apparently do not produce the marked peripheral potential changes found under hypnosis.—*A. Weider.*

5350. **Schneck, Jerome M.** Unconscious relationship between hypnosis and death. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 271-275.—Clinical data illustrate that for some individuals, hypnosis is equated with death. This may be a protective or defense reaction and may pave the way for bridging the gap between animal and human hypnosis. 13 references.—*D. Prager.*

5351. **True, Robert M., & Stephenson, Charles W.** (U. Vermont, Burlington.) Controlled experiments correlating electroencephalogram, pulse, and plantar reflexes with hypnotic age regression and induced

emotional states. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 252-263.—The results may be summarized thus: (1) There was no evidence from EEG data that directions given by the hypnotist produced attention fixation. (2) There was no change in EEG accompanying induced emotional states. (3) Age regression to infancy is physiological as well as psychological. (4) There was no drop in pulse rate with hypnotic induction, but a slight increase in part of the subjects was noted. All results should be considered as tentative. 27 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5352. **Viatte, Gérard.** Recherches sur la tendance à aller devant "forward going tendency" chez *Blatella germanica*. (Research concerning the forward going tendency of *Blatella germanica*.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 251-272.—Factors influencing the forward going tendency of these insects are the position of the source of light, the direction of light rays, the size of the labyrinth, and the place of departure. In spite of the hindrances of the labyrinth, blattes retain their tendency to go forward with a stronger urge toward the left than the right. They turn frequently toward the light, but can pause for a considerable length of time before going further forward.—*G. E. Bird.*

5353. **Viaud, Gaston.** Recherches expérimentales sur le phototropisme des planaires. Le signe primaire positif et la polarité tropistique. (Experimental research on the phototropism of flat worms. The primary positive sign and tropistic polarity.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 175-221.—The primordial reaction of phototropic behavior, the same for flat worms as for some other related organisms, is progression toward light. This is an expression of tropistic polarity. It takes place if light affects even so feebly the cutaneous tissue of flat worms, although such organisms are generally considered to be light avoiding. Progression toward light is caused by excitation of the dermal sense only. Sight serves for orientation.—*G. E. Bird.*

5354. **Voronin, L. G.** K voprosy ob analize i sinteze uslovykh razdrazhitel' u zhivotnykh i ikh dvigatel'noi otvetnoi deiatel'nosti. (On the analysis and synthesis of conditioned stimuli in animals and their motor responsive activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 631-636.—Experimental studies on dogs and monkeys lead one to regard "the tendency not to perfect motor conditioned reflexes [in their original form] as an adaptive phenomenon, by virtue of which the animal gets food with a minimal expenditure of energy [upon subsequent simplification of movements]."—*I. D. London.*

5355. **Weitzenhoffer, André M.** (U. Detroit, Mich.) The transcendence of normal voluntary capacities in hypnosis: an evaluation. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 272-282.—A bibliography of 60 titles is reviewed and evaluated. Functions, both with and without suggestion, stressed in the review include motor (voluntary and involuntary), sensory, learning and memory. It is concluded that, whatever may be the mechanism by which transcendence takes place, hypnosis per se can improve some functions or

capacities, and that suggestions can cause extensive alterations in nearly all organismic activities.—*M. O. Wilson.*

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

5356. Abramson, Harold A. (Ed.) *Problems of consciousness: transactions of the second conference, March 19-20, 1951, New York, N. Y.* New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1951. 178 p. \$3.25.—The conference was held for the purpose of exchanging ideas, experiences, data and methods concerning the problems of consciousness and the promotion of meaningful communication between scientific disciplines. This book is a verbatim report of the transactions which covered the following topics: Consciousness: a psychopathological and psychodynamic view by David Rapaport; Variations in the scope of awareness by Gregory Zilboorg; Variations in states of awareness in schizophrenic patients by David G. Wright; and general discussions by 21 participants.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

5357. Al-Taftazani, A. A. *Psychology of mysticism I. Egypt. J. Psychol., 1949-1950, 5 (2), 291-295.*—Psychologically mysticism can be defined as an "interrelated series of specific states of consciousness" that can be studied through introspection. It goes through three stages, the first being preparedness, which is characterized by fear, anxiety, sorrow and vagueness; the second developing a tendency to mysticism which the author calls "emotions of mysticism"; this leads into the final stage of resolving this confusion by following the tenets of a mystic order.—*L. H. Melikian.*

5358. Al-Taftazani, A. A. *Psychology of mysticism II. Egypt. J. Psychol., 1950, 5(3), 277-284.*—The life of the mystic is a constant struggle between his desires and the supreme spiritual values to which he aspires. This struggle is resolved by the voluntary inhibition of these desires which the mystic suppresses and then sublimates through his striving for spiritual perception. The head of the order plays a role similar to that of a psychotherapist in helping the mystics ascribe to man four powers, the psyche, which is the source of all evil desires; the soul, the source of life and perfection; the heart, the source of knowledge; and the intuition, the final stage of perfection.—*L. H. Melikian.*

5359. Eglash, Al. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Perception, association, and reasoning in animal fixations. Psychol. Rev., 1951, 58, 424-434.*—The data reported by Maier in support of his frustration theory of animal fixations are analyzed toward the end of explaining them in terms of cognitive difficulty. Application of principles of perception, association, and reasoning can account for most of Maier's results, but cannot explain the increased strength of a position-stereotype response as an animal spends more time in an insoluble problem or for the animal's continued jumping to the habitual window when the non-habitual window is open, ex-

posing the food. To explain these results a motivational factor must be considered.—*C. F. Scofield.*

5360. Eidelberg, Ludwig. *In pursuit of happiness. Psychoanal. Rev., 1951, 38, 222-244.*—Happiness consists of accumulation of pleasure and the avoidance of displeasure, according to Freud. Pleasure does not necessarily lead to happiness. Discharge of aggression may give satisfaction and pleasure but cannot make one happy. Instinct satisfaction refers to the disappearance of displeasure not accompanied by the sensation of pleasure. Unpleasure is the result of instinct tension caused by the change of equilibrium of certain metabolites. The normal person wants to endure and overcome displeasure and experience pleasure. The total personality experiences pleasure when it restores equilibrium or homeostasis in a pleasing way.—*D. Prager.*

5361. Flescher, Joachim. *Contribution to a psychoanalytical study on projection and introjection. Psychoanal. Rev., 1951, 38, 353-360.*—What is psychic is ultimately referable to bodily changes. Anxiety substitutes for mobilized but not yet discharged aggression. On a certain metabolic level aggression and anxiety are the same. Projection is a further evolution of psychic sequestration due to inward turned aggression. Introjection is a sequestration of part of the external world which, after internalization, permits the life-endangering struggle with the outer world to be substituted by an internal one. 10 references.—*D. Prager.*

5362. Fraisse, Paul, & Bloch, Vincent. *Sur l'influence des attitudes dans l'efficacité, en rapidité ou en précision. (Concerning the influence of attitudes in efficiency, rapidity or accuracy.) Année psychol., 1950, 49, 99-118.*—Efficiency has the double aspect of rapidity and accuracy. In intelligent work the relation is apt to be positive; in sensori-motor, negative; in mixed tasks, neither. Attitude, however, takes precedence over the nature of the task, allowing for individual differences depending on social conditions, tension, hyper-tonicity and other influences.—*G. E. Bird.*

5363. Jampolsky, Madeleine. *Étude de quelques épreuves de reconnaissance. (Study of some tests of recognition.) Année psychol., 1950, 49, 63-97.*—Words, photographs, numbers and geometrical figures were utilized for testing immediate recognition. Results from 100 students indicate that words were the hardest and geometrical figures the easiest to recognize, abstract words being more difficult than others. Also, here the law of recency functions. Women recognize photographs of women more accurately than those of men, and men recognized men more readily. According to correlations obtained, there is a common factor in all four tests.—*G. E. Bird.*

5364. Kaila, Eino. *Gefühl, Wille, Persönlichkeit. (Emotion, will, and personality). In Kats, D., Handbuch der Psychologie, (see 26: 5147), 176-212.*—Subjects mentioned in the title are surveyed from a philosophically-oriented viewpoint.—*R. Tyson.*

5365. Maier, Norman R. F., & Ellen, Paul. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Can the anxiety-reduction theory explain abnormal fixations? *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 435-445.—Data intended to support an anxiety-reduction theory of abnormal fixations in animals can be adequately explained by a frustration theory. Certain details in such data, not explained by anxiety-reduction, are consistent with frustration theory. Anxiety-reduction cannot adequately account for some of the experimental results upon which frustration theory is based. Motivation and frustration are two different mechanisms, the latter producing a qualitative change in behavior, in which problem-solving behavior is replaced by aggression, regression, and fixation.—C. F. Scofield.

5366. May, Rollo. Religion, psychotherapy, and the achievement of selfhood. *Pastoral Psychol.* 1952, 2 (Jan.), 26-33.—In this conclusion (see 26: 3990) May views the achievement of selfhood as ability to release repressions and have a dynamic unity of unconscious and conscious desires. This will mean to experience satisfying relationships of selfhood with the body, with authority, and with autonomous responsibility. Therapy is often needed to achieve a mature selfhood, and should result in a new decisiveness to choose goals in the light of an expanding self-awareness.—P. E. Johnson.

5367. Rabe, Peter L. Experimental demonstration of the cumulative frustration effect in C3H mice, *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 163-172.—Three groups of 25 mice each were observed for rate of defecation (used as measure of frustration). Group I was restricted in an inverted beaker for 3 minutes, then placed on a circular, open platform for 3 minutes; Group II was placed on a small, square, open platform for 3 minutes, then placed on the large, circular open platform; Group III was kept for 3 minutes on a triangular runway, then placed on the large test platform. Group I showed an increase in fecal bolus count when transferred to the open field. While the increase was not statistically significant, both Groups II and III showed significant decrease in bolus count when transferred to the open field condition. The author concludes the high bolus count of Group I reflects the unexpended, unabsorbed tension of the restrictive situation.—Z. Luria.

5368. Rohrer, Hubert. *Differentielle Psychologie und Charakterologie*. (Differential psychology and characterology.) In Katz, D., *Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 339-356.—A philosophically-oriented introduction to the study of individual differences is presented.—R. Tyson.

5369. Smith, M. B. *The single woman of today; her problems and adjustment*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1952. xiv, 130 p. \$2.75.—In 39 essay-like sections the author discusses a wide variety of psychological and sociological problems of single women in the current culture, especially in England. The excess of women over men has created a large group of women who must make adjustments outside of marriage. With a psychoanalytic emphasis the results of this situation are considered from

the point of view of the individual's self-adjustment, and the social causes and effects of her efforts in this direction. 54 references.—C. M. Louttit.

LEARNING & MEMORY

5370. Bystov, E. D., & Vasil'eva, L. S. Khronicheskoe primeneniye broma v tselakh uskorenija vyrobki sistemy uslovnykh refleksov. (Chronic application of bromine with a view toward quickening the development of a system of conditioned reflexes.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 530-535.—The results of the reported experiments "confirm the data of the Pavlovian school on the mechanism of action of bromine on higher nervous activity." Chronic bromization with small dosages can be applied toward "quickening the formation of a system of positive and inhibitory conditioned reflexes."—I. D. London.

5371. de Montpelier, Gérard. Réflexe conditionné, apprentissage et dressage. (The conditioned reflex, learning, and training.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 325-339.—The conditioned reflex represents the transfer or substitution of stimuli. By means of diagrams, the nature of both the process of conditioning and training is presented. It is reasonable to suppose that non-reinforcement of a conditioned stimulus causes the formation and multiplication of new synaptic connections of an inhibitory character, side by side with old ones.—G. E. Bird.

5372. Drozdenko, N. P. Éffektivnyy put' uslovnogo refleksa vtorogo poriadka. (Effector path of the conditioned reflex of second order.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 519-523.—In elaborating a conditioned alimentary reflex of the second order the secondary stimulus became a conditioned agent not only for the alimentary reaction, but also "for the entire state of the cerebral cortex as a whole" (here the "hypnotic state"), against the background of which this stimulus was applied. After transformation of the primary conditioned stimulus (with whose aid the second order reflex was formed) from an alimentary to a secondary conditioned defensive stimulus its "former alimentary significance was preserved." Consequently, the conditioned connection of a second order reflex is formed directly between the cortical point of the second-order conditioned stimulus and the point of cortical representation of the alimentary center.—I. D. London.

5373. Eckstrand, Gordon A. Cue attention habits as a factor in training. Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1951, iii, 12 p. (Tech. Rep. 6566).—To define the role of a training task in teaching cue-attention habits, a motor discrimination task involving association of 4 response keys with 4 colored forms was employed. Preliminary training was given in three ways: (1) form relevant and color irrelevant; (2) color relevant and form irrelevant; (3) both form and color relevant. Forms and colors in the standard task differed from those in preliminary tasks. Apparently "cue attention habits established during training transfer to the learning of

later, similar tasks." Results bear on design of training devices.—R. Tyson.

5374. Ellson, Douglas G. (*Indiana U., Bloomington*), & Coppock, Harold. Further analysis of the psychological range effect. Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1951, iii, 6 p. (*Tech. Rep.* 6012).—Three groups tracked step inputs of ".5, 1, and 1.5 inch amplitude respectively, each subject tracking only one input amplitude." Expected proportionality between response and input amplitude resulted, but slight variation occurred early in practice for response time. This effect later disappeared, suggesting it was "a small range effect produced by previous practice in making corrective movements in situations similar to that presented in the experiment."—R. Tyson.

5375. Fedorov, V. K. Vliianie uslovykh reflektsov na velichinu bezuslovykh slunnykh reflektsov. (The influence of conditioned reflexes on the magnitude of unconditioned salivary reflexes.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 511-518.—The influence of the conditioned on the unconditioned reflex, on reinforcement of conditioned stimuli with food, is either intensifying or weakening. "At the basis of the heightening or diminishing influence of conditioned reflexes on the magnitude of the unconditioned reflex lies the principle of irradiation and concentration of nervous processes in dependence on their strength: weak stimulating processes in the cerebral cortex irradiate and are summed with stronger subcortical stimulating processes; strong stimulating processes in the cerebral cortex concentrate and by means of negative induction lower subcortical stimulating processes." This can be demonstrated in the same animal (dog). For animals possessing the "strong type" of nervous system more characteristic is the negative inductive influence of the conditioned on the unconditioned reflex; for those of the "weak type" the mechanism of "summed reflex" is more characteristic.—I. D. London.

5376. Lindahl, Rickard. Psychologie des Lernens und Gedächtnispsychologie. (The psychology of learning and memory.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 357-402.—Methods and principles in the area of learning are outlined in an introductory manner.—R. Tyson.

5377. McGeoch, John A., & Irion, Arthur L. The psychology of human learning. 2nd ed. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1952. xxii, 596 p. \$5.00.—A comprehensive survey of the literature on human learning for advanced students and research workers in this area. Although certain organizational changes are made in the revision, the author has attempted to maintain Dr. McGeoch's (see 16: 4303) systematic position with regard to the increased factual knowledge and new emphasis in the field. Extensive chapter bibliographies.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

5378. Makarychev, A. I., & Kurtsin, O. Ia. Eksperimental'naya gipertonika korkovogo proiskhozhdeniya. (Experimental hypertonia of cortical

origin.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1951, 1, 199-212.—After 12 to 20 combinations of an indifferent stimulus (metronome at 120 ticks/min.) with subcutaneous injections of adrenalin a conditioned reflex is formed in dogs which reproduces exactly the whole series of autonomic reactions associated with the action of adrenalin on an organism. The experimental situation itself also becomes the conditioned stimulus. Alteration of conditioned reflexes after development of the conditioned heightening of blood pressure intensifies even more the developing hypertonic state. The development of a conditioned reflex to acetylcholine in hypertonic animals brings on a lowering of blood pressure and other changes in the hypertonic state of the animal.—I. D. London.

5379. Montagu, M. F. Ashley. (*Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.*) Conditioning of the palmaris brevis muscle. *Science*, 1952, 115, 153.—"Direct pressure upon the ulnar nerve near the wrist just above and slightly lateral to the styloid process of the ulna . . . causes contraction of the palmaris brevis muscle, with resulting wrinkling of the skin on the ulnar side of the palm." The response may apparently be conditioned "to the subjective idea of pressure upon the nerve." Observations on a case of fortuitous conditioning are reported.—B. R. Fisher.

5380. Norkina, L. N. Vliianie sverkhsl'nykh razdrazhitelei na vysshuiu nervnuu deiatel'nost' zhivotnykh. (The influence of very intense stimuli on higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 525-529.—Under the influence of short very intense stimuli (shots) there arises in dogs a "sharp excitation of the defensive center, which brings about excitation of the organism's defensive mechanisms and a general cortical inhibition of all motor reactions not having relationship to self-defense." Cortical inhibition can last from 1 to 3 days and more, disappearing slowly. As a result of cortical inhibition, chiefly in the motor area, conditioned alimentary and motor reflexes either disappear completely or undergo disturbance. The disturbance of conditioned motor reflexes is sharply expressed in conditioned reflex action to weak stimuli. In case of frequent repetition of experiments with very intense stimuli there develops in dogs a long neurotic state bearing the stamp of a traumatic neurosis.—I. D. London.

5381. Orlov, V. V., & Rozhanskii, N. A. Vliianie prodolzhitel'nosti intervalov mezhdu podkrepleniiami na obrazovanie dvigatel'nykh uslovykh reflektsov u obez'yan. (The influence of duration of intervals between reinforcements on the formation of motor conditioned reflexes in monkeys.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 20-27.—The duration of intervals between successive reinforcements influences the speed of formation and consolidation of conditioned reflexes. The negative influence of short intervals on the formation and course of conditioned reflexes is explained by recourse to the Pavlovian theory of the "interaction of the processes of excitation and inhibition in the cortex of the great hemispheres." Short intervals create favorable conditions for the

dominance of inhibiting influences opposing "closure of the reflex arc."—*I. D. London.*

5382. Popov, N. A. *Études électroencéphaliques du problème des réflexes conditionnés. III.* (Electroencephalographic studies of the problem of conditioned reflexes. III.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 223-250.—Conditioned reflexes are acquired individually, and manifest a particular specialized activity. With the higher animals the cerebral cortex participates in the formation of the reflex arc. Electroencephalic results were obtained by studying the defensive reaction of rabbits to the sound of a flute. The changes in the electroencephalograms of the parietal area aroused by the conditioned stimulus are related to the functioning of the cerebral cortex. Among other problems regarding the conditioned reflex the effect of ether on conditioning is discussed.—*G. E. Bird.*

5383. Smith, Madorah E. Delayed recall of previously memorized material after forty years. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 337-338.—"This report is a follow-up of a study of delayed recall . . . made over 16 years ago. . . . The subject (overlearned by distributed practice) the answers to the 107 questions of the Westminster Shorter Catechism. . . . The previous study was made after more than 20 years of . . . practice had ceased. . . . The slightly lessened accuracy in repetition after the lapse of 16 years as compared with the greater loss during the first 24 years . . . would appear to be adequately explained by agreement with the usual curve of forgetting."—*Z. Luria.*

5384. Taylor, J. G., & Reichlin, B. (*U. Cape Town, South Africa.*) Vicarious trial and error. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 389-402.—Tolman's tropistic robot, the "Schematic Sowbug," designed to account for certain facts of "vicarious trial and error" behavior (VTE), fails to do so satisfactorily and employs a mechanism which is not consistent with other behavior mechanisms disclosed by research. An hypothesis based upon Hull's principles of behavior is proposed, postulating that a VTE movement is an incomplete or preparatory response. VTE is not a special form of behavior occurring in a discrimination situation, but is simply a succession of the incomplete and preparatory responses seen when animals are learning to respond to a situation which does not call for a choice. Deductions from this hypothesis are confirmed by data presented from the behavior of rats in a learning situation involving no choice between alternative responses.—*C. F. Scofield.*

(See also abstracts 5154, 5178, 5254)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

5385. Brown, Charles Thomas. An experimental diagnosis of thinking on controversial issues. *Speech Monogr.*, 1950, 17 (4), 370-377.—The experimenter investigated the kinds of evidence people accept for their deliberated conclusions. By constructing and administering a test which presented various conclusions and necessitated specific judg-

ments, 5 classifications of reasoning were identified: observational, following, assertive, emotional and incoherent. Each classification is described and sample items from the test are given. Validating techniques included opinions of relevancy by a group of college professors, as well as correlations of test scores with instructors' rankings. Comparison of age, college level and graduate status with the test scores showed critical ratios up to 2.53. Test-retest correlations and item-analysis reliability techniques showed correlations as high as .70.—*G. Shames.*

5386. Devereux, George. The psychological "date" of dreams. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1949, 23, 127-130.—Certain elements in the manifest content of the dream sometimes enable one to determine, with considerable precision, the psychological "date" of the dream, and the point of fixation in a patient's psychosexual development. Such chronological inferences seem especially trustworthy when confirmed by the latent content of the dream which, in this case, is a late Oedipal one. The general technical problem of "dating" the psychological period to which the latent content of a dream belongs is a somewhat neglected one, which stands in need of a great deal of further study.—*A. Weider.*

5387. Fromm, Erich. The art of dream interpretation. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1952, 2 (January), 17-25.—In this article of excerpts from his *The Forgotten Language* Fromm shows how dreams tap a vast store of experience and memory which has seemed inaccessible to daytime experience. To understand the symbolic language of dreams is an art requiring knowledge, talent, practice and patience. No dream is meaningless, but indicates the motivation of wishes, anxieties, or insight into inner and outer forces and events. Analysis of sample dreams is given to indicate how many threads of meaning are woven together into one fabric of significant relationships.—*P. E. Johnson.*

5388. Humphrey, George. (*U. Oxford, England.*) Thinking: an introduction to its experimental psychology. London: Methuen, 1951. xi, 331 p. (New York: Wiley. \$4.50.)—The author critically reviews and evaluates the experimental and theoretical literature on thinking. Association, Würzburg imageless thought, Selz, gestalt theories, motor reaction and language theories, and generalization are extensively treated. In his final chapter the author presents a summary outline of 50 years of experimentation in 16 brief statements. The first of these defines thinking as "what occurs in experience when an organism, human or animal, meets, recognizes, and solves a problem." 394-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5389. Luriia, A. R. Voprosy slukha i rechi v svete ucheniia I. P. Pavlova o dvukh signal'nykh sistemakh. (Problems of hearing and speech in the light of I. P. Pavlov's theory of the two signal systems.) *Vestn. Oto-rino-laringol.*, 1951, 13(4), 3-13.—The basic principles of Pavlov's two signal systems are reviewed and applied to the thinking

process and to phenomena of aphasia. "Silent speech" is held basic to thinking.—*I. D. London.*

5390. Meili, Richard. *Denkpsychologie*. (The psychology of thought.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 154-175.—An introduction to the psychology of thinking is offered.—*R. Tyson.*

5391. Meredith, G. Patrick. The transmission of knowledge. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 322-335.—"This paper is an outline of the system of Epistemic Analysis. This may be regarded as a modification and extension of Spearman's system of Noegenetic Principles." "The Epistemic System offers a common framework for all researches on the transmission of knowledge, and a method for identifying the structural components of topics within the ordinary curricular branches of knowledge dealt with in education. It traces the transmission-process from the original factual structure, through the symbolic structure of knowledge-records and the educational structure of the teaching process, to the final noegenetic structure which constitutes the cognition."—*L. E. Thune.*

5392. Perugia, Angelo. Contributo allo studio del processo evolutivo dell'intelligenza. (Contribution to the study of the evolutionary process of intelligence.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 167-243.—An experimental research on concept formation is presented. Concept formation is conceived as a result of the capacity to abstract. The research is made with 31 normal children of a rural community. The materials used are: The Kohs test as modified by Goldstein (Block-design test), the Gelb-Goldstein color sorting test, and the G.G.W.S. object sorting test. The results show that the "abstracting capacity in the majority of cases manifests itself toward 7 years and 11 months." Little before the child is eight, he "passes from a level of concrete behavior to a level of abstract behavior"; the ability to classify objects is also manifested before eight years of age. 47-item bibliography.—*A. Manoil.*

5393. Riekkel, August. *Eidética: la memoria sensorial y su investigación*. (Eidetics: sensorial memory and its investigation.) *Monogr. Psicol.*, U. Buenos Aires, 1950, No. 2, 54 p.—Different gradations of sensorial memory are generally present in youth. Several experimental approaches to this problem are presented with the conclusion that there are two main constitutional types of individuals among those possessing sensorial memory: B and T. These two types are very different from each other both in the way in which the images perceived appear to them and in their thinking process. 36-item bibliography.—*A. Berger.*

INTELLIGENCE

5394. Ekman, Gösta. *Intelligenz und Intelligenzmessung*. (Intelligence and its measurement.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*. (See 26: 5147), 403-428.—An introductory orientation is offered in the area of intelligence.—*R. Tyson.*

5395. Hearnshaw, L. S. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) Exploring the intellect. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 315-321.—At present we lack an adequate theory of the intellect, but such a theory appears derivable from learning theory. "Intellectual skills are learned skills . . . usually though not necessarily, on the symbolic level; they are differentiated from learning in general by a minimization of repetition and maximization of relevant generalization." The dimensions of time conceptualization, and judgment are basic dimensions of the intellect. Intelligence tests purporting to evaluate the total intellect should place greater stress upon these dimensions. Without theory to direct it, . . . testing becomes a technology that gets lost in irrelevancies.—*L. E. Thune.*

5396. Raven, J. C. The instinctive disposition to act intelligently. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 336-344.—". . . the words 'instinct' and 'intelligence' have so many shades of meaning that they are useless for the purpose of exact description, while they encourage us to believe that by giving a quality of conduct a name, we have also explained it." A more exacting account of mental activity is needed. It is suggested that the behavior sequence be analyzed in terms of conative activity which gives rise to attention which is followed by an interaction between cognitive discrimination, intentional apprehension, and affective appreciation. These in turn lead to voluntary judgment which is finally expressed in deliberate action. Using these terms as dimensions of behavior, the author then discusses what are referred to as ". . . 'presentational and sequential laws of conduct.'"—*L. E. Thune.*

5397. Thorndike, Robert L. (Columbia U., New York.) Community variables as predictors of intelligence and academic achievement. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 321-338.—The testing carried on by the World Book Company in 1945 to standardize the revised forms of the Metropolitan Achievement Test, provided measures of intellectual ability and scholastic achievement for about 500,000 children in 300 communities. The educational, economic and sociological facts about each community were obtained from reports of the 1940 census. Average I.Q.'s from Pintner Intelligence Tests and average combined achievement scores for each community were correlated with 24 community factors reported in census. Predictors were found which gave a multiple R between community factors and IQ.—*E. B. Mallory.*

5398. Warburton, F. W. Relationship between the intelligence of students and size of family. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1952, 43, 188.—When mean test score was distributed by size of family for 481 students in technical colleges and 50 part-time students in evening institutes in England who took the 1947 and 1938 revisions respectively of the Matrices tests, no definite tendency was found for the more intelligent students to come from small or large families. These studies agree with similar findings by Himmelweit and Leybourne-White.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

PERSONALITY

5399. Abraham, Elisabeth. *Zum Vorgang der Projektion.* (About the process of projection.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1951, 10, 225-242.—Projection is an unconscious process in which a person ejects a distorted idea and incorporates it in his perception of a suitable object. Thus the projected content becomes real and exerts in turn an influence upon the projecting person.—K. F. Muensinger.

5400. Erikson, Erik H. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Growth and crises of the "healthy personality."* In Senn, Milton J. E. *Symposium on the healthy personality*, (see 26: 5571), 91-146.—The concept of "healthy personality" is approached from a genetic point of view within the broader framework of Freudian theory. Personality development is conceived as an epigenetic process in which each item of personality is related to all the others, so that all depend upon the proper development at the proper time of each component. Analysis of the growth process reveals these components of mental health developing in sequential stages: a sense of basic trust; a sense of autonomy; a sense of initiative; a sense of industry; a sense of ego identity; genitality; generativity; integrity. Each reaches its ascendance, encounters environmental strictures with ensuing conflict, and finds solution in ways which are described in detail.—R. C. Strassburger.

5401. Gemelli, Agostino. (*U. Cattolica del S. Cuore, Milan, Italy.*) *Percezione e personalita.* (Perception and personality.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 475-491.—A critical analysis of various problems of perception as related to personality is presented. The contribution to that area made by American psychologists is remarkable, but it should be viewed as a continuation of the general orientation of psychology. The author mentions his own researches in that area, and those made by many other psychologists in the past. "... the perception ... is not a mirror of the world, ... or a registration of sensory impulses; it is essentially a mirror of ourselves ...; perception is also the starting point of our behavior." 133-item bibliography.—A. Manoil.

5402. Greenacre, Phyllis. (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.*) *Trauma, growth, and personality.* New York: Norton, 1952. xii, 328 p. \$4.50.—A collection of 14 psychoanalytic studies, all but one of which have appeared in various journals. The author believes that the studies have an organic connection with each other starting with birth and neonatal influences and continuing through the first five years of life to the oedipal period. Special attention has been paid to the interaction of maturation phases and special traumas in the first few years of life and the probable effect of these early patterns on the structure of the later personality. Chapter references.—A. J. Sprov.

5403. Johnson, Wendell. *Symbolic processes in personality development.* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1951, 9, 29-34.—Any language, by reason of its struc-

ture, tends to determine the aspects of reality which its speakers may recognize, and the relations among them which they may understand, thus, a language may be regarded as a "thinking machine" which imposes its own special organization upon the personalities of those who use it. Individuals differ significantly in the degree to which they exercise control over their own symbolic processes. Yet only through such control is an individual free to regulate the pattern of his personality development. Children can achieve such control if they are trained to ask two basic questions: What do you mean? and How do you know?—M. J. Maloney.

5404. Rhine, J. B. *Telepathy and human personality.* The tenth Frederic W. H. Myers Memorial Lecture. London: Society for Psychical Research, 1950. 39 p. 1s. 6d.—In this address the author investigates the history of scientific investigation of telepathy and analyzes the relations between telepathy and clairvoyance. Present day parapsychology avoids the assumption of a non-physical aspect of personality which survives after death; this approach makes possible the investigation of all aspects of human personality that transcend physical explanation.—J. G. Pratt.

5405. Schuurman, C. J. *De taal van het onbewuste zieleleven.* (The language of the unconscious inner life.) Arnhem: van Loghum Slaterus, 1951. 155 p. Hfl. 4.95.—With the natural we understand a matter of course, that which has a conformity with nature, that which speaks for itself; with the would-be we understand that which is determined by a purpose and which is ruled by the will. Most of the time the unconscious does not penetrate into the conscious personality, although a strong, but unknown influence proceeds from there. Nevertheless this unconscious inner life speaks a language which we must learn to understand. From this point of view the following topics are discussed: the fairy tale, the myth, the dream, the fantasy, illness and crime, art and reality.—M. Dresden.

5406. Sears, Robert R. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *A theoretical framework for personality and social behavior.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 476-482.—In the last twenty years "data of social psychology have been meager and personality studies have been mostly restricted to clinical observations." A theory is needed to facilitate development in these areas. Properties of a theory for personality and social behavior include (1) actions, i.e., "the basic events to which behavior theory has reference"; (2) dynamics, i.e., "changes in behavior in (a) performance (b) acquisition and (c) potentialities for action." If personality and social behavior are to be included in a single theory, the basic monadic unit of behavior must be expendable into a diadic one.—R. Mathias.

5407. Thomae, Hans. (*Bonn U., Germany.*) *Persönlichkeit, eine dynamische Interpretation.* (Personality. A dynamic interpretation.) Bonn: Bouvier, [1951] viii, 199 p. DM. 14.—This in-

terpretation of personality is meant to be a dynamic one in a special sense: Thomae considers structure of personality as being produced by processes. The first part of the book discusses "primary processes" (e.g. orientation, stabilisation) and "secondary processes" (e.g. steering, objectivation, ageing and maturing). In the second part the author sees personality structured mainly in "core regions." Method of biography is stressed, instructive examples are given. The author attempts to combine American and German ideas.—H. von Bracken.

5408. Utitz, Emil. *Caracterologia*. (The study of character.) *Monogr. Psicol., U. Buenos Aires*, 1950, No. 4, 44 p.—The title of the original in German was "Charakterologie." The manifestation of personal idiosyncrasies in the individual is taken as the basis for the study of character. Different approaches to these distinctive individual characteristics are presented. 16 references.—A. Berger.

5409. Van der Heijden, Ph.M. *Aanleg en milieu als sociaal-psychologisch probleem, II*. (Constitution and environment as a social-psychological problem, II.) *Psychol. Achtergr.* 1951, No. 15/16, 37-113.—This second article (see 26: 1849) by the same author on the nature-nurture controversy propounds the thesis that intellectual endowment is a potent determinant of an individual's general mental development and that it determines to a large extent what external factors will impinge upon the personality structure. A wide array of psychological (mainly psychometric) and sociological material is brought in to support this thesis and to demonstrate that intelligence and its constitutional limits affect much of the larger personality.—P. W. Pruyser.

5410. Van Lennep, D. J. *De schrijfbeweging van fenomenologisch standpunt beschouwd*. (Phenomenological consideration of writing movement.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 212-235.—Consideration of the phenomenology of the writing movement inevitably leads to the conclusion that man does not lose himself entirely in his handwriting, that handwriting represents only one aspect of him, i.e. his aspect as a writing being. The supposition that handwriting should be interpreted in the first place from the Ego-self relation, is supported by the comparison of handwriting of neurotic and psychotic patients.—(Courtesy *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*)

5411. Williams, Griffith W. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) *Hypnosis and personality—some unsolved problems*. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 213-221.—Before personality can be thoroughly understood a personality theory which embraces a theory of hypnosis must be developed. Its importance has not been recognized and research on hypnosis has been poorly conceived and executed. A growing interest in it may provide the motivation to solve some of the problems of personality. 25 references.—M. O. Wilson.

(See also abstract 5582)

AESTHETICS

5412. Abell, Walter. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *Toward a unified field in aesthetics*. *J. Aesthet.*, 1952, 10, 191-216.—The author's aim is to combine the theories of psychology, particularly those of Jung and Freud, with those of cultural history.—P. R. Farnsworth.

5413. Clarke, Henry Leland. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *The basis of musical communication*. *J. Aesthet.*, 1952, 10, 242-246.—Music as communication is divided into the lyrical where an attempt is made to express individual emotions, the dramatic where a conflict of characters supposedly occurs, and the epic which allegedly affirms the voice of the people.—P. R. Farnsworth.

5414. de Groot, A. D. *Het "Ick-en-weet-niet-wat" in de kunst*. (The term "I do not know what" in art.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 235-263.—The medieval Dutch term "ick-en-weet-niet-wat" ("I do not know what") designates the undefinable esthetic emotion which may befall one while enjoying some work of art. The object evolving an ick-en-weet-niet-wat has background values next to its face value, which always refer to genetically more primary human life experiences of a typical nature, that is, to biopsychologically, prototypical human experiences. These standard psychisms of human life "resound" by way of a parable. Parabolical expression claims a central position, which is favorable in accordance with the rôle that consciously handled parabolical forms of expression play in art. And another important position is claimed for unconscious recognition.—(Courtesy *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*)

5415. Desmonde, William H. (25 Wellesley Ave., Yonkers 5, N. Y.) *Jack and the Beanstalk*. *Amer. Imago*, 1951, 8, 287-288.—This psychoanalytical study notes a parallel between the stories of *Jack and the Beanstalk* and *Aladdin*.—W. A. Varvel.

5416. Fisher, Seymour, & Fisher, Rhoda Lee. (6705 Plaza Dr., Houston 21, Texas.) *The effects of personal insecurity on reactions to unfamiliar music*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 265-273.—"The reactions of 97 subjects to two kinds of unfamiliar music contrasting sharply in their degree of excitement and dramatic effect were obtained. The degree of insecurity and internal anxiety of these subjects . . . was based on the degree of disturbance shown by subjects when asked to describe vague pictures with potentially disturbing themes . . . and by detecting insecurity on and evaluation of human figures drawn by the subjects. It was found that of those who reacted to the unfamiliar excitingly dramatic music with either unusual favorableness or unusual unfavorableness, a larger percentage showed signs of marked personal insecurity."—J. C. Franklin.

5417. Groddeck, Georg. *The world of man*. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1951. 271 p. \$4.00.—The book, a collection of translated extracts, is a psychoanalytic account of the world of man and the

world of art. Man is a part and parcel of nature but can transcend it. Art is also a part of nature and is directed by the same unconscious forces as operate in all domains of life. The author illustrates the way in which great artists wittingly or unwittingly symbolised the main interests of human life—birth, love, and death, the taking in and the giving out. The book includes analysis of a number of art masterpieces.—*A. K. Solars.*

5418. Holstijn, A. J. Westerman. The psychological development of Vincent Van Gogh. *Amer. Imago*, 1951, 8, 239-273.—This article is translated from the German original which appeared in *Imago*, 1924, Vol. 10, in a special issue on creative art. Van Gogh's early interest in religion and his later dependency upon his brother were largely influenced by his father complex. His libido became more and more introverted during his life. "The development of his art was parallel to the psychological development. His art originated as an escape from his libido blocking and expressed itself during his growing schizophrenic mental state first in expressionistic and finally in ornamental matters."—*W. A. Varvel.*

5419. Hungerland, Helmut. Perception, interpretation and evaluation. *J. Aesthet.*, 1952, 10, 223-241.—The author's aim is to show that the evaluation of art objects is not incompatible with a relativistic position. The objects must first be arranged in classes, derived from perceptual experience. So long as the style is unfamiliar the situation is unstructured and classification is impossible. Only when a perceptual pattern emerges and interpretation has occurred can evaluations be made.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

5420. Keyzer, Jan. Muziek als vorm van levensontplooiing. (Music as a form of development of life.) Rotterdam: W. L. & J. Brusse, 1951, 271 p. Hfl. 12.50.—A dissertation about nature, value and development of musical ability, in which are discussed successively: man, music and finally man in his music. In the music of the individual we find a revelation of man, of race, of nation, of family, of the personality with the character of the time in which the music originates. An appeal is made to the reader: only the complete book gives an answer to the question of the significance of music as a form of development of life and therefore every thought is only understandable like the course of a symphony, in connection with its entirety.—*M. Dresden.*

5421. Schouten, J. Over het wezen van de kunst. (About the nature of art.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 333-343.—Some observations partly critical, partly complimentary about the article of de Groot, (see 26: 5414) with a postscript of de Groot himself.—*M. Dresden.*

5422. Snyder, Louis L. (Coll. City of New York.) Nationalistic aspects of the Grimm brothers' fairy tales. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 33, 209-223.—"Nationalism played a vital role in the lives and works of the Grimm brothers" who "... took the Romantic position ... and were motivated by a desire to glorify German traditions and to stimulate German national sentiment. An analysis of the Märchen

gives ample evidence to show an emphasis upon such social characteristics as respect for order, belief in the desirability of obedience, subservience to authority, respect for the leader and the hero, veneration of courage and the military spirit, acceptance without protest of cruelty, violence, and atrocity, fear of and hatred for the outsider, and virulent anti-Semitism. The fairy tales thus played a significant role, hitherto little recognized outside of Germany, in the development of modern integral German nationalism." 36 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

5423. Sterba, Editha. The school boy suicide in Andre Gide's novel *The Counterfeiters*. *Amer. Imago*, 1951, 8, 307-320.—A work of art such as *The Counterfeiters* which is clearly influenced by psychoanalysis, both as to content and as to manner of presentation, can still make a contribution to the solution of a psychoanalytic problem. A study of the motives underlying the child suicide in Gide's novel makes no addition to the psychology of suicide but does offer a confirmation of what is already known. The powerful emotional effect upon the reader suggests that the story "must reactivate a bit of repressed childhood wishes and fantasies in all of us."—*W. A. Varvel.*

5424. Wormhoudt, Arthur. (State Teachers Coll., St. Cloud, Minn.) Cold pastoral. *Amer. Imago*, 1951, 8, 275-285.—In a psychoanalytical interpretation of Keats' *Ode on a Grecian Urn*, the author suggests that the urn and its scenes represent a defensive sublimation which "admirably displays the unconscious roots of beauty as it appears in music, poetry, and even painting and sculpture."—*W. A. Varvel.*

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

5425. Bossard, Robert. Tierisches und menschliches Denken. (Animal and human thinking.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1951, 10, 201-225.—Instincts are dependent largely on the diencephalic level, and intellectual performances on the cortex. Instances of intellectual activities based on meaningful interpretation of the environment, training, or imitation are found early in evolution, but insightful behavior is first seen in higher mammals. We must place man in the general scheme of evolution even though his special position is evident.—*K. F. Muenzinger.*

5426. Clarke, R. S., Heron, W., Fetherstonhaugh, M. L., Forgays, D. G., & Hebb, D. O. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Individual differences in dogs: preliminary report on the effects of early experience. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 150-156.—An initial study is reported beginning the analysis of the differences that exist between dogs reared under different conditions; raised in cages with no view of the surroundings and little contact with humans as compared with dogs raised as pets. Results confirm the earlier findings with rats in that animals raised under restricted conditions are inferior in problem solving skills in comparison with animals raised in a more

complex environment. The study has not been continued long enough to determine how permanent the differences may be.—*J. W. Bowles.*

5427. Ustevich, M. A. Uchenie I. P. Pavlova ob ontogeneze vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti i perspektivy ego razvitiia. (I. P. Pavlov's theory on the ontogenesis of higher nervous activity and the prospects of its development.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 539-546.—It is necessary "in the closest manner to connect the ontogenetic study of higher nervous activity with the ideas of Michurin and Lysenko concerning alteration of the nature of the living organism. It is easy to grasp the fact that the early age of animals is the most favorable factor for creating conditions capable of exerting a decisive influence on the nervous system of the animal and consequently of developing and strengthening those traits of [later] behavior which are desirable for man."—*I. D. London.*

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

5428. Blum, Lucille Hollander. Pediatric practice and the science of child development. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 233-241.—Pediatrics concerns itself with child development as well as with child disease. Although many concepts of child development are familiar to pediatricians, it is felt that other concepts and principles could also be profitably used. The research method of direct observation, and the concept of developmental readiness are both discussed, and their applicability to pediatric practice indicated.—*G. S. Speer.*

5429. Busemann, Adolf. Psychologie der späteren Kindheit und des Jugendalters. (The psychology of later childhood and adolescence.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 272-306.—A brief survey of development stresses data with educational and guidance significance.—*R. Tyson.*

5430. Colm, Hanna. Help and guidance as discipline for preadolescents. *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 131-138.—If he is to grow into a healthy adult, the pre-adolescent child needs to rebel to some degree from the standards and values of his parents. Even though the parents try to understand the child's particular reasons for conflict, they must maintain their role in order to give the child the firmness and stability he needs.—*G. S. Speer.*

5431. Erikson, E. H. (Austen Riggs Foundation, Stockbridge, Mass.) Sex differences in the play configurations of preadolescents. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 667-692.—As part of the Guidance Study at the Institute of Child Welfare of the University of California, play constructions (the spatial arrangement of blocks and toy figures) was observed and studied. The play act is a complicated dynamic product of manifest and latent themes. The most significant sex differences in the use of play space adds up to the fact that in boys the outstanding variables are height and downfall, and motion with its channelization or arrest; in girls, static interiors,

which are open, simply enclosed, or blocked and intruded upon.—*R. E. Perl.*

5432. Frank, Lawrence K. Working toward healthy personality. In *Senn, Milton J. E., Problems of infancy and childhood*, (see 26: 5451), 125-144.—A positive program of mental health requires the identification of the major threats to the emerging personality as well as the recognition of especially vulnerable children. Parental support at specific critical periods is needed. The child must be given a self-image of goodness, and imbued with self-confidence and courage. Personality development is seen as a series of transformations through continual interrelations with other human beings. Persistent patterns of conduct are established at each of the turning points in the life career from infancy to senescence. Much can be done for mental health at these transition periods through reorientation and repatterning; hence not every early experience is persistent and coercive.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5433. Geisel, John B. Discipline viewed as a developmental need of the child. *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 115-121.—A child has a need within himself to live a well-disciplined life because: (1) he obtains a feeling of security by knowing where his limits are and living accordingly; (2) living within his limits he has less cause to feel guilty; (3) frequent praise for conforming to rules and regulations stimulates him to continue orderly behavior; and, (4) it is ego-bolstering for the child to accomplish what is expected of him.—*G. S. Speer.*

5434. Gesell, Arnold. Developmental pediatrics. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 225-227.—Developmental pediatrics is a form of clinical medicine which is systematically concerned with the diagnosis and supervision of child development, normal and abnormal. The work of the pediatrician with the family is highly personal. Adequate protection of child health depends upon the personalized relationship with the family unit.—*G. S. Speer.*

5435. Gesell, Arnold. Infant development; the embryology of early human behavior. New York: Harper, 1952. xi, 108 p. \$3.50.—An orientational volume giving the theoretical and practical implications growing out of the author's detailed studies of growth processes in children during the first ten years of life. Innate characteristics of the growth process are considered to play a major rôle in the patterning of all aspects of the developing organism—including behavior. The continuity that exists in the prenatal and postnatal phases of human growth is stressed, as are the mind-body and organism-environment totalities. 50 selected cinephotographs show important progressions in the growth cycle.—*W. E. Galt.*

5436. Hallowitz, David. (Pleasantville Cottage Sch., N. Y.) Group living and the individual child. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.* 1951, 27, 442-449.—Developing the theme of the importance of the quality of the cottage parent's work on the benefits which children derive in this environment, several cases are discussed. The author concludes that "Group

living can be a powerful, constructive force in the life of the individual child in placement . . ." He points out that "group living is not a self-sufficient entity but is one part of the total program of service . . . which has to be integrated with other parts."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5437. Hana, A. M. (*Teachers Training Institute, Cairo*). **Diagnostic value of play.** *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949-50, 5(2), 191-202.—The author differentiates between aggressive and normal play. The former may indicate some of the repressed impulses of the child, the sources of his tensions and fears as well as the relationship that he has with his parents and family members.—*L. H. Melikian.*

5438. Karpman, Benjamin. (*St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) **A psychoanalytic study of a fraternal twin.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 735-755.—Sibling relationship need not be exclusively attachment or hostility, but may be ambivalent. In the twin relationship, one is almost always bound to suffer in some way at the expense of the other. The author describes an instance of fraternal twins who appeared from the beginning to differ constitutionally, but withal being brought up together, greatly influenced each other's development. In consequence, his patient came to depend emotionally on her twin with the development of marked homosexual cravings for her. These were not reciprocated but were repressed and driven into dream and fantasy life, with great destruction to the personality.—*R. E. Perl.*

5439. Latif, K. Z. **Colour, line and space; integrative dynamic in the study of young children.** *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949-1950, 5(2), 161-184.—An experimental study of two, three and four year old children. The author discusses the value of drawing and painting as projective methods in understanding the personality of children and suggests that a fully reliable intelligence test by drawing should take into account the diagnostic values of color beside those of line and space.—*L. H. Melikian.*

5440. Leonard, Charles W. (*Illinois State Training School for Boys, St. Charles*). **Why children misbehave.** Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1952. 49 p. 40¢.—A pamphlet for parents and teachers intended to help them recognize when a child is "suffering from emotional turmoil" and to suggest ways of dealing with the day-to-day difficulties of children's behavior. The normality and the underlying psychodynamics of most "misbehavior" are stressed in a practical and realistic context which "accentuates the positive."—*L. J. Stone.*

5441. Levine, David L. (*Jewish Family and Children's Serv., Minneapolis, Minn.*) **Separation as an element in day care planning.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.* 1951, 27, 436-441.—The dynamics of separation are discussed from a practical standpoint with particular reference to its meaning for parent and child and in relationship to the proper planning of a day care program.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5442. Levine, Milton J. **The new role of the pediatrician.** *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 228-232.—The

role of the pediatrician has changed from clinical medicine alone to the present stage in which he is considered a guide in all phases of child development, emotional as well as physical. The pediatrician needs to do a good deal of studying if he is to adequately fill this role. One of the most important things for him to learn is that the basic need of every child is to feel that he is loved and wanted by his parents.—*G. S. Speer.*

5443. Martin, Mildred H. **Some reactions of pre-school children to discipline.** *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 125-130.—A study of 10 well-adjusted and 10 poorly-adjusted pre-school children at Mooseheart indicates that the well adjusted children have a greater sense of freedom, a better integration of behavior, and a more realistic approach to life situations.—*G. S. Speer.*

5444. Meyers, Charles E., Estvan, Frank J., & Perry, Raymond C. **Characteristics and needs of individuals.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 75-85.—A summary of 103 studies, completed between 1947 and 1950, on physical growth, physique, motor function; mental and personality development; the problems of the subcultures in the United States and their relations to social class; the influence of parental attitudes and practices on child adjustment; and the significance of group processes in development.—*W. W. Brickman.*

5445. Montagu, M. F. Ashley. (*Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.*) **Constitutional and prenatal factors in infant and child health.** In Senn, Milton J. E., *Symposium on the healthy personality*, (see 26: 5571), 148-175.—The available evidence is surveyed and tentative conclusions are drawn respecting 3 major issues: the inherited genetic potentialities of the organism, the manner in which these are influenced by internal and external environmental factors during prenatal life, and the role of such factors in the subsequent physical and mental health of infant and child.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5446. Moss, R. Maurice. **From school to work.** *Child*, 1951, 16, 25-27.—Much has been done to protect young workers from health and moral hazards but much remains to be done in the study of educational and psychological factors in the employment of these children. Industry, schools and employment services need to cooperate to set up a program which will make the transition from school to job easier and provide adequate vocational counseling to the end that each child may find himself in working conditions that foster rather than make difficult the development of a healthy personality. A pioneering program of this sort, called a trainee acceptance center, in Pittsburgh, Pa. is described.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

5447. Murdock, George Peter, & Whiting, John W. M. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **Cultural determination of parental attitudes: the relationship between the social structure, particularly family structure and parental behavior.** In Senn, Milton J. E., *Problems of infancy and childhood*, (see 26:

5451), 13-34.—48 representative societies at various levels of civilization provide data for this cross-cultural study of family structure as related to parental behavior in child rearing. Ratings of the latter as regards severity or indulgence in the major areas of nursing and weaning, toilet training, sex training, dependency indulgence and independence training, and aggression control are compared for 3 categories of marriage and resulting family structure: monogamy, sororal polygamy, and nonsororal polygamy. Similar comparison is made between non-extended and extended family organization.—R. C. Strassburger.

5448. Nelson, Waldo E. (*Temple U., Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa.*) The use of the "crutch" in pediatric practice. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 257-260.—The term "crutch" is used to include non-specific and non-surgical measures to accomplish a particular end. The measures may be medicinal or psychological. Properly used they can be of great help, unwisely used they may be harmful.—G. S. Spear.

5449. Piaget, Jean & Inhelder, Bärbel. *Die Psychologie der frühen Kindheit*. (The psychology of early childhood.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 232-271.—The psychology of thinking is emphasized in the writers' survey of early mental development.—R. Tyson.

5450. Reuchlin, Maurice. Contribution aux méthodes d'observation du comportement. (Contribution to methods of observation of behavior.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 119-157.—The behavior of 97 boys and 88 girls of upper teen-age was observed in the taking of performance tests. Methods of activity noted were rapidity, organization and disorganization. Rapidity seems to be tied up with organization, but sometimes with disorganization, the last two tending to oppose each other. These aspects might be subdivided into a larger number of factors.—G. E. Bird.

5451. Senn, Milton J. E. (Ed.) (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Problems of infancy and childhood. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1951. 181 p. \$2.50.—These transactions of the Fourth Conference on Infancy and Childhood comprise 3 prepared preliminary reports together with group critique and discussion by members representing the several related disciplines. "Healthy personality," the conference theme, is considered from the aspect of cultural determination of parental attitudes, in the light of family life and social adjustment in infrahuman animals, and through a broadly conceived program for promoting mental health in the emerging personality.—R. C. Strassburger.

5452. Sontag, Lester W. (*U. Cincinnati, O.*) A research institute on child growth and development reports progress. *Child*, 1951, 16, 54-56.—This report to the 78th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association describes the work at the Fels Research Institute for the Study of Human Development, outlining briefly the changes in approach to problems, mode of procedure and goals. The institute's four departments of physical

growth, biochemistry, psychophysiology and psychology are described.—M. F. Fiedler.

5453. Sperling, Mellitta. Psychoanalytic aspects of discipline. *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 174-186.—Discipline, in the psychoanalytic sense, is the development of inner freedom and internal control. These controls develop only as a result of positive identification with suitable parent figures. A large number of cases are presented and discussed.—G. S. Spear.

5454. Stendler, Celia; Damrin, Dora, & Haines, Aleyne C. Studies in cooperation and competition: I. The effects of working for group and individual rewards on the social climate of children's groups. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 173-197.—3 groups of 8 children composed of 4 boys and 4 girls, second graders, were asked to paint two murals; for the first one they were told that if everyone painted well and the mural was a good one, everyone would receive a prize. For the second mural, they were told that only the best painter would receive a prize. Results showed that positive interactions do not equal or exceed negative interactions under individual reward conditions. Under cooperative conditions frequency of positive responses always exceeded negative responses for the three groups.—Z. Luria.

5455. Stott, Leland H., & Berson, Minnie Perrin. (*Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit 2, Mich.*) Some changes in attitudes resulting from a preparental education program. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 191-202.—"A scale . . . of 30 statements devised to measure beliefs of young prospective parents about small children, their behavior, and their care and training" and to disclose any changes in these beliefs and attitudes was administered before and after eight weekly educational meetings. A non-participating group of expectant parents was used as a control. "Changes in individual attitudes after participating in the series of preparental meetings were in the positive direction; that is, toward the permissive and away from the rigid, authoritarian view of child care and discipline." These changes did not occur in the control group.—J. C. Franklin.

5456. Strang, Ruth. What discipline means to adolescents. *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 139-146.—Compositions describing attempts of parents, teachers, or other adults to correct the child's behavior were obtained from 150 pupils in grades six through twelve. The varieties of misbehavior and the varieties of punishment are indicated by excerpts from the papers. The sense of injustice is quite prevalent, largely because they are often punished when adults do not know all the facts in the situation. A large number, however, recognize the justice and the value of their punishment.—G. S. Spear.

5457. Stuart, Harold C. How can we apply our knowledge of child growth and development? *Child*, 1951, 16, 61-63.—The author summarizes and comments on several reports made to the 78th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, and points out their relevance to the problems of child health services. He suggests

further research which is needed in order to apply the principles discovered in long-time studies of child growth. Studies are needed, for example, to discover among large groups of children the frequency of various kinds of unfavorable conditions and the relationship of such conditions to different deviations from normal progress in growth and development.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

5458. Thompson, George G. (*Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.*) *Child psychology*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1952. xxxiii, 667 p. \$5.50.—Approximately one thousand research and theoretical references are cited to support the general discussion of the psychology of childhood. Chapters deal with such topics as: child psychology as a scientific discipline; behavior patterns of the newborn infant; basic processes of psychological growth and adaptation (maturation, learning, and personal-social adjustment); sensory and perceptual development; motor, emotional, language, intellectual, and social growth and behavior; and theories of personality integration. 41 tables, 150 figures. Extensive bibliographies follow each chapter.—*L. N. Solomon.*

5459. Thompson, Jean McKee. Survey of the literature on psychological aspects of eating in infancy and early childhood. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 203-226.—The author surveys the experimental and clinical literature during the past twenty years on various aspects of eating in infancy and early childhood. The areas covered are eating behavior, the role of gratification in early infancy, breast and artificial feeding, weaning, non-nutritional sucking, and the causes and prevention of eating problems. 45 references.—*H. Feifel.*

5460. U. S. Children's Bureau. Research relating to children: an inventory of studies in progress . . . January-April, 1951. Washington: Children's Bureau, 1951. 117 p.—Bibliography—Supplement number 4—of research relating to children reported to the Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life. Entries classified into: behavior and personality, education, growth and development, health and disease, pregnancy, and social factors. Name and subject indexes.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5461. Vefinger, R. A. *K vozniknoveniû kozhno-gal'vanicheskogo refleksa pri zritel'nykh i zvukovykh razdrazheniâkh u detei v postnatal'nom ontogeneze*. (On the arising of the skin-galvanic reflex with visual and auditory stimulations in children in postnatal ontogenesis.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 653-659.—Skin-galvanic reaction can be observed in children at birth in connection with endogenous stimulation of the alimentary center whose periodic excitation is reflected in changes of skin potentials. The skin-galvanic reflex to visual and auditory stimulations arise in children at the beginning of the second month of their life. It does not differ in magnitude from that in older children.—*I. D. London.*

5462. Versteeg-Solleveld, C. M. *Moeder en zoon*. (Mother and son.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*,

1951, 6, 310-333.—The Freudian conception that this relationship is the most perfect and the least ambivalent of all human relationships cannot be true and is the result of wishful thinking of the man in Freud. The psychology of women should be clearly understood before the mother-son relationship can be explained. Myths and case-histories supply the material for studying the great importance of the mother in the development of the son. For modern men as for the primitive men death is the return to the mother (earth), yet, between birth and death there is life which can only be lived when the son looses his umbilical cord and the mother fulfills her task by the setting free of her son.—(Courtesy *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*)

5463. Villinger, W. & Stutte, H. *Zeitgemässe Aufgaben und Probleme der Jugendfürsorge*. (Timely propositions on the problems pertaining to youth-welfare.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 249-254.—As one could expect the termination of the war in Germany brought on a deterioration of the youth. V. Macht, a competent authority in this field of study, made recommendations, which for reasons of the existing indigence can only be carried out with great difficulty.—*J. Deussen.*

5464. Washburn, Alfred H. Why be interested in child growth and development? *Child*, 1951, 16, 50-54.—This paper, emphasizes that any adequate program for promoting public health measures depends on understanding of how individual human beings grow and adapt to their environment. This involves the recognition of the significance of individual variations within the general human pattern. Studies of personality growth are as essential as studies of changes in structure and physiological functioning.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

5465. Wolf, Anna W. M. What makes a good home? The beginnings of emotional health. New York: Child Study Association of America, 1951. 19 p.—The good home is one where parents have formed a going partnership with general agreement on child rearing practices, where mutual affection is evident, and the parents are deeply interested in and enjoy their children and have a sense of proportion and humor about the problems involved in growing up.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

5466. Wolman, Benjamin. (*Tel-Aviv Teachers Coll., Israel.*) Spontaneous groups of children and adolescents in Israel. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 171-182.—A study was made in Tel-Aviv and surrounding villages of 2,526 boys and girls at the age levels of 8 to 20, in investigating gang structure and the relationship between participation in a gang and social maladjustment. Gang activities, including despotic leadership, adventurism, secrecy, etc., were found to be characteristic traits for the age level from 8-12, especially from 10-12. There was no evidence for a correlation between participation in a gang at this age and future social maladjustment. Gangs formed later were usually formed by maladjusted individuals. Bright and well-adjusted adolescents prefer to participate in

officially recognized and open youth clubs and organizations.—J. C. Franklin.

(See also abstracts 5240, 5291, 5402, 5552, 5553, 5573, 5803)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

5467. Cesa-Bianchi, Marcello. (*U. Cattolica del S. Cuore, Milan, Italy.*) *L'applicazione dei reattivi mentali nello studio dell'invecchiamento.* (The application of psychological tests to the study of old age.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 390-393.—The general conclusions of a study with the use of Rorschach and Wechsler-Bellevue of 54 normal, male subjects, older than 60, all of them residents of an old age asylum, are presented. These conclusions show: (1) a regular weakening of all mental activity after 70 years of age, (2) a rigidity and uniformity of activity, (3) a phase of temporary maladjustment from 73-74 to 77-78 due to frustration resulting from an awareness of inferiority, and (4) a period of readjustment after 78.—A. Manoil.

5468. Krag, Cletus L., & Kountz, William B. *Stability of body function in the aged. II. Effect of exposure of the body to heat.* *J. Geront.*, 1952, 7, 61-70.—Young and aged subjects were exposed to temperatures approximately 100° to 115° F. and 100% relative humidity for 60 to 90 minutes. Measurements of O consumption, pulse rate, body temperature, and blood pressure were compared for 14 subjects age 57 to 95 years and 12 subjects 21 to 32 years of age. The young subjects showed a greater elevation of rectal temperature, higher pulse rate, and increased O consumption. The aged subjects appeared to withstand exposure to high temperature although in a few instances their responses were more variable.—J. E. Birren.

5469. Silk, Leonard. (*Tuengen Allé 15 II, Oslo, Norway.*) *The housing circumstances of the aged in the United States, 1950.* *J. Geront.*, 1952, 7, 87-91.—"Over 80 per cent of people over age 65 in urban and rural nonfarm areas of the United States maintain independent households." The aged tend to reside in low rent and low value structures in older neighborhoods. They tend to be less crowded than young families but their housing tends to be more dilapidated and deficient in plumbing facilities.—J. E. Birren.

5470. Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving. (*Columbia U., New York.*) *Retirement practices in business and industry.* *J. Geront.*, 1952, 7, 77-86.—A survey of retirement practices was made by sending a questionnaire to 113 "largest corporations in the United States." "The questionnaire covered three broad areas: pension plans, psychologic reactions of older workers, and company programs to help prepare employees for retirement." Returns were received from 62% of the corporations covering an employee population of 2.75 million workers. Data are reported which show the relative use of contributory and noncontributory pension plans,

retirement ages of various industries, proportion of employees retiring last year, and the nature of retirement programs. More than half of the industries indicated that they were opposed to using a retirement criterion other than chronological age.—J. E. Birren.

(See also abstract 5280)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

5471. Binger, Carl. *World citizenship and good group relationships.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1952, 2 (Jan.) 10-16.—In this introductory paper at the International Congress on Mental Health in London, the prevention of war is taken as the first step and chief concern of a mental health program in planetary dimensions, for otherwise the human species as well as civilization is fated to annihilation. Scientists must give up their irresponsibility for national policies and social processes, to investigate the complex causes of war, to learn how to control the transmission of war fever, to speak a language that others can understand, to respect the rights of common men and women, and to dedicate themselves to serve the needs of mankind.—P. E. Johnson.

5472. Cartwright, Dorwin. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Achieving change in people: some applications of group dynamics theory.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1951, 4, 381-392.—8 principles are discussed which apply to the use of the group as a medium of change and as a target of change. These principles include the importance of a strong sense of belonging to the group; the influence of the attractiveness of the group on its membership; behavior is most readily changed if attitudes are relevant to the group attraction; membership prestige is significant; deviation from group norms is resisted; agreement on the necessity of change facilitates change; change is influenced by the degree with which information is commonly shared; and strain in one part of the group results from change from another.—R. A. Lippman.

5473. Estabrooks, G. H. (*Colgate U., Hamilton, N. Y.*) *The possible antisocial use of hypnotism.* *Personality*, 1951, 1, 294-299.—Contradictions in hypnosis, like those in psychology in general, are the order of the day. This holds true particularly in the area of antisocial behavior. The author suggests that reaction of Nazis when their superego ideals were blasted holds the answer to the question. What happened to the Nazis in masses could happen to individuals. Several reasons why adequate research on the problem has not been done are discussed. 35 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5474. Gellerman, Saul W. (*Valley Forge Army Hosp., Phoenixville, Pa.*) *The relation between social attitudes and a projected theme of frustration by parents.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 183-190.—"If increase in repressed Oedipal hostilities produces increase in social-political radicalism, then scores on tests of the two variables should have a high, positive coefficient of correlation. To test this hypothesis, 109 male students . . . were given a battery of . . .

scales designed to measure social-political radicalism, and a 'Group Projection Test' based on the TAT and objectively scored, designed to measure repressed Oedipal hostility." A correlation of $-.87$ between social radicalism and GPT repressed hostility scores requires rejection of the hypothesis.—J. C. Franklin.

5475. Gibb, Cecil A. (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) An experimental approach to the study of leadership. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 233-248.—100 students and 200 officer-candidates were observed in groups of 10, in three leadership situations. A large number of individual and group variables were recorded and their intercorrelations studied. It is concluded that groups vary in degree of leadership and that this is linked with structuring of the group. It is suggested that the real determinants of the leadership role have not been found because leadership is not a simple role. It is suggested that roles for future research are those of initiator, facilitator, harmonizer, and so on.—G. S. Speer.

5476. Hafeez, M. A. Psychology and civilization. *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1951, 9, 147-153.—Man has not yet learned how to manage effectively—politically, socially, and religiously—his own greatest scientific achievement. To the usual causes of war, the most important one—psychological—should be added. Until man realizes this and acts upon it, he is doomed. The author's treatment follows: "The U.N.O. will have to form a Psychological Council, and charge it with founding a civilization on a sure psychological basis."—C. Schmehl.

5477. Kaplan A. (U. California, Los Angeles), Skogstad, A. L., & Girshick, M. A. The prediction of social and technological events. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 93-110.—A group of persons of high educational level was asked to make predictions concerning a large number of future events in order to investigate some aspects of the use of expert opinion in policy making. Among other things it was found that confidence in prediction is not necessarily correlated with success in prediction, predictions by groups are more apt to be correct than predictions by the same persons working separately, and the reliability of predictions can be appraised to some extent by examining the character of the justifications given for them.—H. F. Rothe.

5478. McKellar, Peter. (U. St. Andrews, Scotland.) "Responsibility" for the Nazi policy of extermination. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 153-163.—The hypothesis that the thousands of men necessary to plan, administer, and carry out the extermination program of the Nazis were "abnormal" is held untenable. The hierarchy of responsibility, the habit of obedience, the building of ego-defenses, the depersonalization of the victims, and the social distance maintained between the various levels of responsibility which characterized the complex extermination program provided the social setting in which mass murder and cruelty could flourish; the extremity of the behavior being different in degree rather than in kind from that which may be found

and engendered within the pattern of bureaucratic and hierarchical social organizations in general.—J. C. Franklin.

5479. Pieris, Ralph. (U. Ceylon.) Ideological momentum and social equilibrium. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 339-346.—In analyzing the constitution of an ethos, the crucial dichotomy is that of latent and operative sectors. The latter comprises the overt and covert culture of the society in question. If no discrepancy exists between them, the society is in perfect equilibrium and offers its members a maximum of security. In so far as there is a greater or lesser discrepancy between the sectors, the society is in dynamic or static equilibrium. If the rift in the value-structure widens so as to make the ethos self-contradictory, ideological momentum suffers entropy, security and authority are undermined, and anomie supervenes.—D. L. Glick.

5480. Sanai, Mahmoud. (U. London, England.) An experimental study of social attitudes. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 235-264.—"A questionnaire of 30 items was given to 250 men and women. The intercorrelations of responses to each item were found, altogether 435 correlation coefficients. The results were analyzed by Burt's general factor method by simple summation." A general alterationism (radicalism) vs. preservationism (conservatism) factor was found. A second, bipolar factor, religious alterationism vs. political social alterationism, a third factor authoritarianism vs. freedom, and a fourth social evolution vs. communism were found. These factors are not "concrete entities" but should be interpreted as "classificatory principles."—J. C. Franklin.

5481. Schneirla, T. C. (American Museum of Natural History, New York.) A consideration of some problems in the ontogeny of family life and social adjustment in various infrahuman animals. In Senn, Milton J. E., *Problems of infancy and childhood*, (see 26: 5451), 81-106.—Evidence is presented to support the thesis that the ontogenesis of family life and social behavior involves reciprocal stimulative relationships between parents and young (trophallaxis). Supporting data from studies of insects, birds, and mammals demonstrate clearly that the development of family adjustments in these animals is not merely a natively patterned process, but implies an essential relationship to necessary extrinsic factors.—R. C. Strassburger.

5482. Shartle, Carroll L. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Leader behavior in jobs. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 164-166.—The overall outline of a series of studies of leadership is briefly reviewed. It is felt that the studies thus far completed give encouragement to the idea that leader behavior in the occupational setting can be described.—G. S. Speer.

5483. Snell, George D. (Jackson Memorial Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) Hybrids and history. The role of race and ethnic crossing in individual and national achievement. *Quart. Rev. Biol.*, 1951, 26, 331-347.—An historical review of the literature from various disciplines centering upon the biological effects of

race crossing, particularly with reference to the accomplishments of early hybrid generations, is given. Evidence suggests that the rise of "great civilizations has been preceded by a mingling of two or more races" . . . the most important of which has been the mixture of Alpine with Nordic. The factor of hybrid vigor (heterosis) is also discussed in detail with reference to the achievements of geniuses in the F_1 generation.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5484. Snethlage, J. L. *Gezindheidsethiek en situationisme.* (Motivational as contrasted with situational ethics.) *Agl. Ned. Tijdschr. Wijsbeg. en Psychol.*, 1951, 4, 169-181.—This paper purports to outline a situational as contrasted with a motivational ethics. The real object of the ethical evaluation is not the motive, but the act or behavior in the frame of a situation. Not only the psychogenesis, but also the sociogenesis of our acts must be taken into account if we want to understand the origin of behaviour. Origin, however, is irrelevant to ethics. Neither the psychogenetic nor the sociogenetic insight into behaviour is necessary for moral evaluation. The cause or the motive in psychology as well as in physics should not be regarded as an inner force but as a logical principle by means of which we assign to phenomena their objective order in time.—(Courtesy *Alg. Ned. Tijdschr. Wijsbeg. en Psych.*)

5485. Strunk, Mildred. (Ed.) *The quarter's polls.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 381-400.—Summary of polls for Jan. 15 to April 15, 1951.

5486. Swanson, G. E. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Some effects of member object-relationships on small groups.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1951, 4, 355-380.—2 groups of 20 each were scored on object relations with the Blacky Test. On the basis of these results and other information, semi-blind analysis of each subject was made. The subjects were then observed in group discussion and ratings were compared with the blind analyses. 4 predictions were significant at the .05 level and one at the .01 level. 3 additional predictions were in the expected direction but did not meet the .05 criterion.—*R. A. Littman.*

5487. Wagner, Werner. *Die Exekution des Typus und andere psychopathologische Phänomene.* (The destruction of types and other cultural psychopathological phenomena.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1952. viii, 136 p. DM 15.60.—Recognizing the achievements of cultural psychology, the author considers the possibility of cultural psychopathology as a science. Its purpose should be to explain abnormal psychic behavior from cultural conditions, and to discover what ails the world. While these aims are not directly realizable, cultural psychopathology can provide insights into our present condition. The "great" person is becoming extinct; primitive trends in modern culture are responsible for producing the "mass man." On the basis of these and related insights, it is possible to make certain therapeutic recommendations.—*H. H. Strupp.*

5488. Wolff, Kurt H. *Soziologie in der Vereinigten Staaten.* (Sociology in the United States.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1951, 3(3-4), 31-33.—In this

evaluation of sociology in the United States, the author points out its differences from this field in Germany. He indicates the kind of sociology courses that are given in American universities and presents some analyses of the membership of the American Sociological Society.—*S. Adams.*

(See also abstract 5406)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

5489. Cahalan, Don. *Effectiveness of a mail questionnaire technique in the Army.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 575-578.—Returns from mail questionnaires to army officers are found to be considerably increased through "the provision of a post card on which the respondent certifies he has returned a [anonymous] questionnaire in a separate envelope." The technique is described in detail and additional advantages claimed are: ease of checking representativeness of sample; more considered and truthful answers; low proportion of "no answers"; greater assurance of anonymity; absence of interviewer bias. It rarely happened that a post-card was returned without a questionnaire.—*H. W. Riecken.*

5490. Haner, Charles F. (*Grinnell Coll., Ia.*) & Meier, Norman C. *The adaptability of area-probability sampling to public opinion measurement.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 335-352.—Detailed comparison of the results of two area-probability sample and two quota sample surveys using the same schedules shows that probability samples provided 74-77% coverage; obtained 22% of the interviews on call-backs; included markedly fewer D and more B (socio-economic status) households, more Democrats and more respondents with only grade school education; cost no more for actual field work but cost appreciably more to plan; and obtained about the same answers to (opinion) questions, compared to quota sampling.—*H. W. Riecken.*

5491. Hauser, Philip M. *Some aspects of methodological research in the 1950 census.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 5-13.—In general terms, this article outlines some of the recent work done by the Census on sampling methods, enumeration techniques, question wording, training and supervising a field staff, and "quality" checks.—*H. F. Rothe.*

5492. Knower, Franklin H. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *An inventory of public opinion pollers' interviewing problems.* *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1951, 5, 221-228.—80 problems encountered by students in interviewing were studied. Students in advanced classes encountered fewer problems and encountered problems less often than less advanced students. Correlation of an interviewer's score with the socio-economic classification of the residential zone in which the interview was carried on was .02. Two estimates of the corrected odd-even reliability are .85, $N = 124$, and .90, $N = 104$. Internal consistency item analysis on two groups yields an inter-correlation of +.23 between the two sets of validity indices so established.—*D. R. Krathwohl.*

5493. Knox, John B. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) **Maximizing responses to mail questionnaires: a new technique.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 366-367.—A sample of unemployed railroad firemen polled by mail yielded a 29.5% return in 3 weeks. A follow-up letter with a second copy of the questionnaire explained that "a prize would be offered to the lucky respondent whose number would be drawn from a hat." 18.8% more of the sample returned questionnaires in response to this offer. It is reported that "a postal authority" opined that such a prize offer through the mails is not a lottery and therefore not illegal.—H. W. Riecken.

5494. Lindzey, Gardner E. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Guest, Lester. **To repeat—check lists can be dangerous.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 355-358.—To determine the degree to which completeness of the alternatives offered in a check list affects respondents' replies, the authors asked free response questions of a sample of 42 students. From the free responses, complete check lists were compiled and the questions administered to a new sample. A "mutilated" check list was then prepared by deleting the 2nd, 5th and 7th most frequently checked responses, and administered to a third sample. Results indicate that omission of popular items from check lists produces substantial changes in response distribution and that few respondents use the "Other-write in" category.—H. W. Riecken.

5495. McCord, Hallack. (U. Denver, Colo.) **Discovering the "confused" respondent: a possible projective method.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 363-366.—The author reports an experiment in which preferences for one visual form or its opposite were compared with responses to five "confusion questions" so designed that they could not be answered "factually" and/or "truthfully" by saying "yes." 166 adults polled gave from 8 to 53% "yes" answers, and results suggest some relationship between preference for one form and tendency to give "confused" answers.—H. W. Riecken.

5496. Mann, Floyd C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **Human relations skills in social research.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1951, 4, 341-354.—Social science research requires that investigators in this field have skill in human relations. The importance of this lies in methodology of social research quite apart from its significance as an object of research per se.—R. A. Littman.

5497. Parry, Hugh J., & Crossley, Helen M. **Validity of responses to survey questions.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 61-80.—"This article is designed as one of a series which will discuss certain aspects of validity in surveys. The first article . . . examines two current concepts of validity (as predictive accuracy, and as a matter of interpretation), reviews the literature on the subject, and presents some of the results of a specially-designed survey in Denver which showed that the validity of even simple "factual" responses may often be open to question."—H. F. Rothe.

5498. Payne, Stanley L. (Special Surveys, Cleveland, O.) **The ideal model for controlled experiments.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 557-562.—It is argued that the four cell design for studying the effects of communication on knowledge or opinion does not meet the ideal requirements for controlled experiments because the very fact of "before" testing may affect reception of the communication. Such effects may be measured by employing a six-cell design that incorporates an unpretested control and unpretested experimental group.—H. W. Riecken.

5499. Schmid, Calvin F. **Representación gráfica.** (Graphical representation.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1951, 13, 127-165.—This article is Chapter XII in Pauline V. Young's *Técnicas de la Investigación Social*. The use of graphs, charts, and maps in social research is discussed in detail. 22 figures presenting examples of charts, graphs, and maps are included.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

5500. Showel, Morris. (State Coll. of Washington, Pullman.) **How much stratification.** *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1951, 5, 229-240.—An attempt to determine the point at which stratification no longer contributes to a sample's representativeness. Stratification by community size in the state of Washington was compared with other variables found associated with differences in attitudes and opinions. Deviations between observed and expected frequencies were significant only in the extremes. This suggests that stratification is adequate if carried out at three levels only—cities over 100,000 population, unincorporated rural areas not in metropolitan districts, and all of the other areas combined.—D. R. Krathwohl.

5501. Stock, J. Stevens, & Hochstim, Joseph R., (U. S. Dept. Labor, Washington.) **A method of measuring interviewer variability.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 322-334.—Variable error among different interviewers is measured by an analysis of variance technique. Detailed examples of applying the technique are provided and two hypotheses are tested: that interviewer variance is affected by sample design and by type of question. Test of the first hypothesis is inconclusive, but the second is judged tenable. The authors conclude that "interviewer variability amounts to a sizeable part of the total statistical error." They suggest that interviewer variability can be reduced by more careful training and supervision, restricting interviewers' freedom to select respondents, exercising greater care in question design, increasing the number of interviewers to cancel out interviewer variance, and selecting interviewers who are representative of the population to be studied.—H. W. Riecken.

5502. Strunk, Mildred. **The quarter's polls.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 174-192.—Summary of quarter's polls between Oct. 16, 1949 and Jan. 15, 1950.

5503. Turnbull, W. W. (Princeton U., N. J.) **Socio-economic status and predictive test scores.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 145-149.—An approach is made to the solution of the problem concerning (1)

true differences in abilities of different cultural groups, and (2) the design of tests to accurately reflect ability differences. "... that method is to define the criterion to which a test is intended to relate and then to justify inter-group equality or inequality of test scores on the basis of its effect on prediction." The degree to which test scores conform with performance on the criterion determines the excellence of a test rather than the conformance of scores of cultural sub-groups to a *a priori* assumptions.—J. W. Bowles.

5504. Vicary, James M. Gestalt theory and paired comparisons. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 139-141.—In surveys using the paired comparison method some of the characteristics of one item of a pair seem to be transferred to the other item. In similar manner, in an order of preference survey, the order in which the alternatives are presented seems to affect the responses. It is suggested that open-ended questions be included in such surveys to determine the reasons for the expressed preferences, in order to get a complete picture.—H. F. Rothe.

5505. Womer, Stanley, & Boyd, Harper. The use of a voice recorder in the selection and training of field workers. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 358-363.—Detailed, practical suggestions are made for using job sample interviews both to train interviewers and to prevent unqualified interviewers from going into the field. The authors describe the construction of a model, composite interview, role played and recorded by trained personnel, then played back to trainees. They point out the advantages of testing trainees in trial interviews with a (role played) interviewee who uses a prepared script. The trial interview is recorded and played back for evaluation by supervisors.—H. W. Riecken.

5506. Woodward, Julian L. (*Elmo Roper, New York*.) Public-opinion research 1951-1970: a not-too-reverent history. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 405-420.—The Presidential Address delivered at the 1951 AAPOR meetings is a prophetic history based on current trends in opinion research. The author presents a light humorous treatment of sampling, interviewing and data collection and presentation problems, together with some serious commentary on the social role of polling.—H. W. Riecken.

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

5507. Ansbacher, H. L. (*U. Vermont, Burlington*.) The problem of interpreting attitude survey data: a case study of the attitude of Russian workers in wartime Germany. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 126-138.—On the basis of surveys of foreign workers in Germany, the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey concluded that the Russian workers were the most anti-German. The same data are interpreted here to show the Russians were more favorable to the Germans than were the other groups, when some facts now available are included in the interpretation. The author discusses possible reasons for the differences in interpretation. These differences are chiefly

brought about because new data tend to be incorporated in an existing frame of reference, and also because of the complexity of international attitudes.—H. F. Rothe.

5508. Baruk, H. * *Le psicosi di odio antisemita negli alienati; saggio di psicofisiologia; introduzione ad uno studio della scienza della pace.* (The psychoses of anti-Semitic hate in the insane; sample of psychophysiology; introduction to a study of the science of peace.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1951, 79(1) 5-13.—Study of anti-Semitic psychoses in the insane permits clarification of many problems of anti-Semitic hate observed in current life. Reported are observations of delusions of persecution with anti-Semitic themes linked with perturbations of moral conscience and with feeling of guilt projected under the form of hates by way of the mechanism of "scape-goat." In some cases the anti-Semitic delirium is transformed into philo-Semitism, which shows the relationship of love and hate.—F. C. Sumner.

5509. Brant, Charles S., & Khaing, Mi Mi. Burmese kinship and the life cycle: an outline. *Sthrwest J. Anthropol.*, 1951, 7, 437-454.—In addition to presenting kinship terms and describing relationships between kinsmen, the article depicts customary practices associated with birth and infancy, puberty and adolescence, courtship and marriage, old age and death.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

5510. Chevalier, François. Los grupos de fieles, familiares y parientes en los albores del México colonial. (Groups of faithful servants, family members, and relatives at the beginning of colonial Mexico.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1951, 13, 55-61.—A brief discussion is offered of the tendency among Spanish colonizers to bring with them to Mexico their servants, family members, and relatives. Some of the effects of this practice, such as nepotism, favoritism, and incompetence of public officials are mentioned.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

5511. Coon, Carleton S. The mountains of giants: a racial and cultural study of the North Albanian Mountain Ghegs. *Pap. Peabody Mus.*, 1950, 23(3). viii, 105 p. \$4.75.—Primarily a study of physique, with emphasis on the effects upon physique of age, bite, soil characteristics, and cradling. The general culture of the group is described briefly, primarily for its bearing on the interpretation of influences upon physique.—I. L. Child.

5512. Ewing, J. Franklin. Hyperbrachycephaly as influenced by cultural conditioning. *Pap. Peabody Mus.*, 1950, 23(2). x, 99 p. \$3.75.—A study of U.S.-born and Lebanon-born members of the same ethnic group demonstrates the marked effect of cradling in flattening the posterior portion of the head and producing hyperbrachycephaly. A worldwide survey also indicates a general correlation between cradling (or equivalent practices) and hyperbrachycephaly.—I. L. Child.

5513. Loeb, Edwin. (*U. California, Berkeley*.) The function of proverbs in the intellectual develop-

ment of primitive peoples. *Sci. Mon.*, 1952, 74, 100-104.—Believing that "advance in the material realm necessitates intellectual advancement," we may approximately correlate "four increments of intellectual progress" (imitative magic or play-thinking, the use of proverbs, deductive reasoning, inductive reasoning) with material progress as represented by increase in work energy developed per capita (Leslie White's unilineal scheme for measuring progress in civilization).—B. R. Fisher.

5514. Long, Howard Hale. Cultural and racial tensions. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1952, 21, 8-19.—Cultural and racial tensions may be reduced by common interests, information, inter-racial contacts, role playing, counseling through films, and in similar ways.—A. Burton.

5515. Mars, Louis, & Devereux, George. Haitian voodoo and the ritualization of the nightmare. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 334-342.—The nightmare experience is closely related to the incest and primal scene problem. The nightmare horse and the possessing spirit are symbolic of the sexually aggressive parent. Possession in Haiti may represent a ritual elaboration of the nightmare. The tendency to ritualize the nightmare may have its roots in the cult of the Great Mother (mother with a phallus) to whom horses were formerly sacrificed. 19 references.—D. Prager.

5516. Nadel, S. F. Witchcraft in four African societies: an essay in comparison. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1952, 54, 18-29.—The Nupe and Gwari of northern Nigeria, and the Korongo and Mesakin of central Sudan, representing pairs of tribes with similar cultures, are compared with respect to witchcraft. The author concludes that witchcraft is "conspicuously related to specific anxieties and stresses arising in social life" but not necessarily stemming from infantile experiences. The custom helps maintain the ideal of society by punishing a transgressor, canalizes anxieties but fails to remedy the underlying social contradictions.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

5517. Pedersen, Steff. Unconscious motives in pro-Semitic attitudes. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 361-373.—An overt pro-Semitic attitude develops more easily when the Jew represents the phallic mother, while an overt anti-Semitic attitude develops when the Jew represents conflict with father. To the pro-Semite the Jew represents the overcoming of the affective fixation to mother as well as the object of the fixation itself. In Judaism, God has no female associate. The circumcised, bisexual Jew has gotten rid of mother and taken her place. Jews possess secret and magical powers as well as feminine vivacity and spontaneity. Jews have access to the lost paradise. Childhood with protection from loneliness, fear, and guilt, lasts longer for Jews.—D. Prager.

5518. Rodnick, David, & Rodnick, Elizabeth. Notes on Communist personality types in Czechoslovakia. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 81-88.—There are several sub-groups of Czech communists,

each deriving some material or emotional satisfactions from their Party affiliations. Many of the individuals have a high degree of personal insecurity and a low degree of identification with their fellowmen. This information is based upon the observations of cultural anthropologists during a cultural study of behavior patterns in 1948.—H. F. Rothe.

5519. Steward, Julian H. Levels of sociocultural integration: an operational concept. *Sthrwest J. Anthropol.*, 1951, 7, 374-390.—Level of cultural integration is offered as an alternative concept to culture as a homogeneous pattern. Familial, folk and state levels are suggested, their utility being illustrated in cases of culture contact. These levels have developmental reference in culture change and invite study of national characteristics at several points beyond the individual.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

5520. Wertham, Fredric. Psychological effects of school segregation. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 94-103.—"There are three categories of injurious factors which can affect a child's life." These are: (1) personal factors which consist of all the adverse emotional experiences that may come to a child within his family; (2) infra-personal factors, that is, physical factors; and (3) supra-personal factors, that is, social factors. The question is asked, is school segregation (as a supra-personal factor) injurious to the mental health of children and does it constitute a public health problem? Thirteen children, both Negro and non-Negro, from Delaware were examined and studied with this question in mind. The results seem to indicate that school segregation is a negative mental health factor. Specific aspects of the situation are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

(See also abstracts 5447, 5614, 5821)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

5521. Abrams, Mark. Public opinion polls and the British general election. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 40-52.—This article refers to polls taken in November, 1949, and the article was written prior to the election of February, 1950. The author examines results to date, to determine if British pollsters are making the same errors the Americans made in November 1948. Of particular interest is a technique for "standardizing" the sample to adjust for changes in the electorate since the last election, and also for past behavior. Other factors checked are those the Americans stumbled on. The prediction is that it is anyone's election and a landslide is unlikely.—H. F. Rothe.

5522. Carr, Lowell Juilliard (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*), & Stermer, James E. Willow Run; a study of industrialization and cultural inadequacy. New York: Harper, 1952. xxii, 406 p. \$5.00.—This sociological survey investigates the population invasion of the government bomber plant at Willow Run and its disrupting effect on the traditional community living patterns. Case history materials are used to describe and identify the various phases of the cycles of the social changes, as well as to analyze

the conditions and dynamic factors that carried the cycle through its phases and on in to the next cycle. The confusion and social inefficiencies developed at Willow Run because "the individual culture has never prepared anyone to regard the housing and social adjustment of a work force as an integral part of the process of production."—*E. L. Gaier.*

5523. Farber, Maurice. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) **The Armageddon Complex: dynamics of opinion.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 217-224.—The Armageddon Complex is the disposition to believe that total war is inevitable. Two hypotheses are explored: that personal frustrations will be reflected in aggressive political opinions, and that among the influential frustrations are those concerned with the future outlook of the individual (time perspective). 312 students tested in October, 1950 were asked if they favored a "show-down" war with Russia now, and if their outlook for their personal lives for the next few years was satisfactory or not. Data on sex, religion and income were collected. Desire for a show-down war is positively related to unsatisfactory future outlook, and is greater among men than women.—*H. W. Riecken.*

5524. Gough, Harrison C. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **Studies of social intolerance: I. Some psychological and sociological correlates of anti-Semitism.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 33, 237-246.—Results of a selected test battery "seem to justify the conclusion that there is a discoverable and identifiable network of attitudes and beliefs into which the specified ethnic opinions are characteristically integrated." Among the factors which seemed to characterize the more anti-Semitic subjects in the several samples are: lower intellectual and educational level; disadvantaged economic background; greater uneasiness and discomfort in social situations; greater tendency to complain of personal dissatisfactions, problems, and annoyances; narrowness of outlook in regard to national and international affairs; debunking attitude toward questions of political-social ideals and goals; antagonism toward many outgroups, not just some particular outgroup; emphasis on nationalism, chauvinism, and conservatism; and, feelings of victimization and exploitation.—*J. C. Franklin.*

5525. Jones, W. Lawson. **Some psychological conditions of the development of Methodism up to 1850.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 345-354.—"Mere aggregation of population was not in itself responsible for the uprising and growth of Methodism in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." "... the keynote of the Methodism appeal was tenderness; a tenderness which could only be realized within the close rapport of a family society." "Familialism produced internal intimacy, tension with outside groups, philanthropy and, when friction did occur within the societies, fragmentation." "In its social structure, psychological atmosphere and intellectual expression, Methodism matched the needs of the new communities of semi-industrial and industrial England and Wales for whom the older churches

were unable to provide in any adequate way."—*L. E. Thune.*

5526. Killian, Lewis M. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) **The significance of multiple-group membership in disaster.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 309-314.—Multiple-group membership, a salient feature of modern social life, creates psychological problems for the individual and affects social organization. In a study of four community disasters it was found that the resulting crises made apparent the latent conflict between ordinarily nonconflicting group loyalties, creating dilemmas for individuals and affecting the reorganization of the communities. Conflicts were found to arise between the family and secondary groups; "heroic" roles and prosaic occupational roles; "the company" and fellow-workers; and the community and extra-community groups.—*D. L. Glick.*

5527. Lipset, Seymour M. (*Columbia U., New York.*), & Bendix, Reinhard. **Social mobility and occupational career patterns. I. Stability of job-holding.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 366-374.—The job histories of 935 respondents in Oakland, California, reveal that the majority of them have had unstable occupational careers. The findings cast doubt on the assumption that present occupational position is a relatively permanent measure of position in the social hierarchy.—*D. L. Glick.*

5528. Money-Kyrle, R. E. **Psychoanalysis and politics: a contribution to the psychology of politics and morals.** New York: W. W. Norton, 1951. 182 p. \$3.00.—This is a treatment of the psychopathology of politics, based on the assumption that all group relations tend to be greatly influenced by unconscious processes, and that political analysis can be applied to the interdependence between social form and individual character. The "good" society is one in which political thinking is realistic and relatively undistorted by unconscious fantasies. The humanistic character is said to be characterized by insight into the unconscious motives of self and others. The author believes that the development of humanistic thinking on a larger scale will tend to lessen international conflict, and produce settlement of the remaining ones by argument rather than by force.—*H. H. Strupp.*

5529. Moos, Malcolm, & Koslin, Bertram. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) **Political leadership re-examined: an experimental approach.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 563-574.—The problem of cooperative research between political scientists and social psychologists is examined, and it is suggested that the latter can help the former in several ways. The authors present a number of questions deriving from the "interactional theory of leadership" that can be studied experimentally. They describe an experiment in prestige suggestion and outline a program of further research in political leadership.—*H. W. Riecken.*

5530. Porterfield, Austin L. (*Texas Christian U., Ft. Worth.*) **Suicide and crime in folk and in secular**

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LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

5537. Allwood, Martin S., Ed. (*Hobart Coll., Geneva, N. Y.*) Studies in mass communication, 1950-1951. Geneva, N. Y.: Dept. Sociology, Hobart College, 1951. 89 p. (mimeo.) \$1.50.—A collection of 34 studies by students in a course in Mass Communications during the fall semester of 1950-51. Data were collected by students and reports prepared by them alone or with varying amounts of collaboration by the editor. The studies include problems of newspaper, magazine, movie, and radio content; advertising; radio, newspaper, comic book, and television media; reading, theater, movie, music, and entertainment audiences; and effects of mass media.—C. M. Louttit.

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the conditions and dynamic factors that carried the cycle through its phases and on in to the next cycle. The confusion and social inefficiencies developed at Willow Run because "the individual culture has never prepared anyone to regard the housing and social adjustment of a work force as an integral part of the process of production."—*E. L. Gaier.*

5523. Farber, Maurice. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) *The Armageddon Complex: dynamics of opinion.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 217-224.—The Armageddon Complex is the disposition to believe that total war is inevitable. Two hypotheses are explored: that personal frustrations will be reflected in aggressive political opinions, and that among the influential frustrations are those concerned with the future outlook of the individual (time perspective). 312 students tested in October, 1950 were asked if they favored a "show-down" war with Russia now, and if their outlook for their personal lives for the next few years was satisfactory or not. Data on sex, religion and income were collected. Desire for a show-down war is positively related to unsatisfactory future outlook, and is greater among men than women.—*H. W. Riecken.*

5524. Gough, Harrison C. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Studies of social intolerance: I. Some psychological and sociological correlates of anti-Semitism.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 33, 237-246.—Results of a selected test battery "seem to justify the conclusion that there is a discoverable and identifiable network of attitudes and beliefs into which the specified ethnic opinions are characteristically integrated." Among the factors which seemed to characterize the more anti-Semitic subjects in the several samples are: lower intellectual and educational level; disadvantaged economic background; greater uneasiness and discomfort in social situations; greater tendency to complain of personal dissatisfactions, problems, and annoyances; narrowness of outlook in regard to national and international affairs; debunking attitude toward questions of political-social ideals and goals; antagonism toward many outgroups, not just some particular outgroup; emphasis on nationalism, chauvinism, and conservatism; and, feelings of victimization and exploitation.—*J. C. Franklin.*

5525. Jones, W. Lawson. *Some psychological conditions of the development of Methodism up to 1850.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 345-354.—"Mere aggregation of population was not in itself responsible for the uprising and growth of Methodism in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." "... the keynote of the Methodism appeal was tenderness; a tenderness which could only be realized within the close rapport of a family society." "Familialism produced internal intimacy, tension with outside groups, philanthropy and, when friction did occur within the societies, fragmentation." "In its social structure, psychological atmosphere and intellectual expression, Methodism matched the needs of the new communities of semi-industrial and industrial England and Wales for whom the older churches

were unable to provide in any adequate way."—*L. E. Thune.*

5526. Killian, Lewis M. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) *The significance of multiple-group membership in disaster.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 309-314.—Multiple-group membership, a salient feature of modern social life, creates psychological problems for the individual and affects social organization. In a study of four community disasters it was found that the resulting crises made apparent the latent conflict between ordinarily nonconflicting group loyalties, creating dilemmas for individuals and affecting the reorganization of the communities. Conflicts were found to arise between the family and secondary groups; "heroic" roles and prosaic occupational roles; "the company" and fellow-workers; and the community and extra-community groups.—*D. L. Glick.*

5527. Lipset, Seymour M. (*Columbia U., New York.*), & Bendix, Reinhard. *Social mobility and occupational career patterns. I. Stability of job-holding.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 57, 366-374.—The job histories of 935 respondents in Oakland, California, reveal that the majority of them have had unstable occupational careers. The findings cast doubt on the assumption that present occupational position is a relatively permanent measure of position in the social hierarchy.—*D. L. Glick.*

5528. Money-Kyrle, R. E. *Psychoanalysis and politics: a contribution to the psychology of politics and morals.* New York: W. W. Norton, 1951. 182 p. \$3.00.—This is a treatment of the psychopathology of politics, based on the assumption that all group relations tend to be greatly influenced by unconscious processes, and that political analysis can be applied to the interdependence between social form and individual character. The "good" society is one in which political thinking is realistic and relatively undistorted by unconscious fantasies. The humanistic character is said to be characterized by insight into the unconscious motives of self and others. The author believes that the development of humanistic thinking on a larger scale will tend to lessen international conflict, and produce settlement of the remaining ones by argument rather than by force.—*H. H. Strupp.*

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5539. Bettelheim, Bruno, & Janowitz, Morris. Reactions to fascist propaganda—a pilot study. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 53-60.—50 veterans of known tolerance were exposed to anti-Semitic propaganda and the reactions of 33 of them analyzed. Mainly the tolerant men disapproved of the propaganda and the intolerant ones approved. Propaganda appears most likely to be effective if it appears authoritative and objective, and if it diminishes anxieties of the recipients without arousing new ones.—H. F. Rothe.
5540. Burfukov, D. A. Uchenie I. P. Pavlova o vzaimodelstvii pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem v svete trudov I. V. Stalina po voprosam iazykoznaniiâ. (The theory of I. P. Pavlov on the interaction of the first and second signal systems in the light of the works of I. V. Stalin on the problems of linguistics.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 6-19.—Pavlov's first and second signal systems are discussed with Stalin's contributions to linguistics in mind. The latter's "brilliant pronouncements" are held to deepen the former's conceptions and to create greater possibilities for their development.—I. D. London.
5541. Carroll, John B. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Linguistic science and educational psychology. *Georgetown Univ. Monogr. Ser. Lang. Linguistics*, 1951, No. 1, 17-27.—Language is a learned system of arbitrary vocal symbols. Experiments in verbal learning have seldom considered the nature of the learning of a language system, but language teachers can apply certain laws of learning such as laws of association, contiguity, and effect. Educational psychology can help in the efficient organization of language learning. Conversely, linguistic science may contribute to the understanding of many types of verbal learning.—J. B. Carroll.
5542. Cooper, Eunice (New York U.), & Dinerman, Helen. Analysis of the film "Don't be a sucker": a study in communication. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 243-264.—The effectiveness of the film in changing attitudes toward minority groups and toward fascist agitation techniques is measured by showing it to several audiences. Findings are based mainly on questionnaires administered to 368 high school students in an experimental group who saw the film and 491 students in an unpretested control group. The film was most successful in routing specific messages to specific target groups in the audiences. Appeal to enlightened self-interest was successful.—H. W. Riecken.
5543. Davison, W. Phillips. The role of research in political warfare. *Journalism Quart.*, 1952, 29, 18-30.—Three major approaches to psychological warfare research—those which make use of historical data, scientific theory, and anthropological, sociological, and psychological audience studies—are outlined. The author discusses the problems and criticisms of PW research and suggests ways in which journalism may fit into the research program.—W. A. Mindak.
5544. de Sola Pool, Ithiel, et al. (Stanford U., Calif.) The prestige papers; a survey of their editorials. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford U. Press, 1952. vii, 146 p. (Hoover Inst. Studies, series C: Symbols, No. 2.)—A content analysis of editorials in the leading newspapers of 5 great powers since 1890 was made with particular interest on the question of political symbolism and social change. There was heavy concentration of a few key symbols which in totalitarianism appear to be impoverished. There was a relationship between the stereotyping of symbols and the polarization of political opinion. The authors suggest that an index of symbolic change might be used as a method for quantifying social change.—J. Laulicht.
5545. Forsythe, Sidney A. An exploratory study of letters to the editor and their contributors. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 143-144.—44 letter writers answered questionnaires to reveal that the letter writers are not typical of their community nor of the nation as a whole. They were mostly male, older, well-educated, conservative, etc. They wrote mainly on "pet" subjects, and the letters to the editor column served as a social safety valve for them.—H. F. Rothe.
5546. Gakkel', L. B. Metodika issledovaniâ napravlenykh rechevykh reaktsii. (A method of investigating directed speech reactions.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 547-552.—An experimental method for the "study of directed speech reactions" is described. The variables taken as important are (1) duration of latent period of response reactions, (2) increase of latent period in response to certain words, and (3) number of repeat responses.—I. D. London.
5547. Goldberg, Herman D. Liking and retention of a simulcast. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 141-142.—In a small sample of TV viewers and radio listeners of the same program, the viewers experienced more enjoyment of the show and retained more facts than did the listeners. Both groups reacted similarly to most items, but the viewers did so at a higher level.—H. F. Rothe.
5548. Goldman-Eisler, Frieda. The measurement of time sequences in conversational behavior. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 355-362.—A series of conversations were recorded on chronograph tape and analyzed with respect to various ratios derived from the length of time spent in short (less than 20 sec.) actions (talk and gesture), long actions (20 sec. or more), short silences and long silences. The data were analyzed so as to reveal individual consistencies and uniquenesses. "... this experiment adds strong support to the hypothesis that certain relations of time sequences of action and silence in conversation tend to be constant within limits and characteristic of individuals independent of changing partners and topics."—L. E. Thune.
5549. Ivanov-Smolenskii, A. G. O pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistemakh mozgovoi kory. (On the first and second signal systems of the cortex of the brain.) *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. biol.*, 1951, No. 5, 3-11.—There is nothing in common between

Helmholz's "symbols" and Pavlov's "signals." The second signal system must always be studied in its interrelation with the first signal system. Acquaintance with Pavlovian theory will assist in the "creation of a new linguistics—a Stalinist linguistics."—I. D. London.

5550. Janis, Irving L., Lumsdaine, Arthur A., & Gladstone, Arthur I. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of preparatory communications on reactions to a subsequent news event. *Publ. Opin. Quart.* 1951, 15, 487-518.—Two alternative hypotheses are tested experimentally by exposing groups of high school students to (1) "optimistic" propaganda, (2) an actual event that contradicts the propaganda, and by measuring opinion before the propaganda, after it, and again after the event. The "interference" hypothesis states that such a treatment will produce a net decrease in the "pessimistic" direction of opinion change, while the "overcompensation" hypothesis predicts a net increase. Theoretical implications are discussed in terms of learning theory and suggestions for further research given.—H. W. Riecken.

5551. Leavitt, Harold J. (Nejelski & Co., New York.), & Mueller, Ronald A. H. Some effects of feedback on communication. *Hum. Relat.*, 1951, 4, 401-410.—It is usually assumed that A needs no information from B in order to transmit information to him. The authors question this assumption on the basis of an analogy to servomechanism theory where feedback is essential in the process of approximating a correct pattern of activity. Two experiments are reported. One deals with the effect of different levels of feedback. Subjects were required to reproduce various geometric figures on the basis of descriptions from the experimenter. Reproductions were graded on a 7-point rating scale for accuracy. Increasing feedback resulted in increasing accuracy. In a second experiment variations in task produced no change in the significance of feedback.—R. A. Littman.

5552. Lyness, Paul I. The place of the mass media in the lives of boys and girls. *Journalism Quart.*, 1952, 29, 43-54.—In a study of 1418 school children of Des Moines, Iowa, conducted in the Spring of 1950, it was found that: (1) the mass media dominated the leisure time of students in the third through the eleventh grades even in pre-television days; (2) attention given newspapers, radio, magazines increased with age while movie attendance changed little; and (3) the medium which most respondents said they would keep if they had to give up all but one was radio. Information about preference regarding types of content is supplied.—W. A. Mindak.

5553. Maccoby, Eleanor E. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Television: its impact on school children. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 421-444.—By collecting activity records on 622 children 4-17 years old and interviewing their 332 mothers, the author is able to compare behavior of children in homes owning TV sets with those in non-owner

homes. Principal findings are that: children spend 2.5-3.5 hours a day viewing programs; TV brings families into close physical proximity but restricts social interaction; children in set-owning homes tend to spend less time with playmates; parents have difficulties getting children to leave TV to attend meals and go to bed; children are substituting TV for radio, movies and reading; watching TV prevents family members from reading, conversing or playing; much of children's TV time is taken from play activities; and parents very commonly approve TV and use it as a "pacifier" for children.—H. W. Riecken.

5554. Rapoport, Anatol. (U. Chicago, Ill.) What is semantics? *Amer. Scientist*, 1952, 40, 123-135.—Korzybski's general semantics and classical semantics are described and related. For the semanticist "words and assertion have meaning only if they are related operationally to referents" while the general semanticist goes on from this point to a concern for the effects of words and assertions on human behavior. In his final paragraphs the author points out relations between general semantics and cybernetics and mathematical biophysics.—C. M. Louttit.

5555. Révész, G. De verhouding van de taal tot het onbewuste en de droom. (The correlation between language, the unconscious and dreaming.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 201-208.—Associations between manifest and latent contents prove that the function of language plays a rôle in the sphere of potential memory. Furthermore the unconscious has its function in creative activity—think of the verbal stop before an exact verbal formulation realizes itself. Finally the function of language appears a factor which determines the will and which therefore asserts itself also in the moral sphere.—M. Dresden.

5556. Riley, Matilda White, & Riley, John W. Jr. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) A sociological approach to communications research. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 445-460.—Suggesting that social structural categories of analysis may be more competent to explain communications transmission and effects than are "face sheet" data the authors utilize such variables as "peer-group membership," "reference group" in studying the appeal and reasons therefore of comics, action programs on radio and TV, and love stories to child and adolescent audiences. In general they find that the media studied are most popular among children who are non-members of peer groups (especially if they use peers as reference group), and among those who experience greatest "strain" vis-a-vis parents. They also suggest that children in different social structural positions interpret and use material differently, and in ways appropriate to their problems of group living.—H. W. Riecken.

5557. Silvey, Robert. (British Broadcasting Corporation, London.) The intelligibility of broadcast talks. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 299-304.—Immediate intelligibility of a series of 50 Armed Forces Educational Broadcasts was measured by asking

listeners (army recruits and BBC Listening Panel) to (1) rate broadcasts for intelligibility and "interestingness", (2) write down the main points of what they had heard. Intelligibility is clearly related to educational level, but is also influenced by interest in subject matter. Ratings of "interestingness" are better indices of comprehension than ratings of intelligibility. "Interestingness" is the major factor in intelligibility, and is achieved by dealing "with concrete subjects of a practical kind which were familiar to listeners in their daily lives or which affected them personally."—H. W. Riecken.

5558. Voeglin, C. F. Culture, language and the human organism. *Sthwet J. Anthropol.*, 1951, 7, 357-373.—Comparing properties of language with those of culture, the author observes a difference in geographic distribution, the failure of language to meet precisely current definitions of culture, the late appearance of language as learned behavior in the phylogenetic series, and a difference in behavior in relation to social process. One is warned against an easy assumption of the equivalence of language and culture.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

5559. Young, Kimball. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Content analysis of the treatment of the Marshall Plan in certain representative American newspapers. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 33, 163-185.—All issues of three newspapers between Oct. 1, 1947 and April 5, 1948 were content analyzed on the topic of the Marshall Plan. Although the pro *New York Times* gave 68% of its coverage to pro-Marshall Plan items, it also gave most coverage to the themes to which it was opposed editorially. 75% of the *Chicago Tribune's* coverage was opposed to the Marshall Plan. 88% of the *Daily Worker* coverage followed the Communist opposition. The results indicate that in the formation of public opinion "as measured by shifts in frequency of treatment and direction, external events play a part in fluctuations and probably in final decisions or consensus."—J. C. Franklin.

(See also abstracts 5218, 5343, 5403, 5413, 5805)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

5560. Baumgartner, Leona. (U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.) Psychiatry and the child health services. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 693-706.—Based on an interest in studying ways of bringing what psychiatry has to offer to mothers, fathers, doctors, teachers, nurses, and all those who influence children, the author reports on some experiments in a well-baby clinic of a city health department. The psychiatrists have many difficulties in presenting their approach to doctors and nurses, and clinic personnel must learn to be receptive to new ideas.—R. E. Perl.

5561. de Ormaechea, J. L. (Tübingen, Germany.), & Hohne, K. Esquema para los diagnósticos de los biotipos de E. Krestschmer. (A schema for the diagnosis of Krestschmer's biotypes.) *Rev. Psicol. gen.*

apl., Madrid, 1950, 5, 731-734.—A system is outlined for diagnosing mixed biotypes wherein pyknic, leptosomatic, and athletic characteristics are incorporated in a single individual. It is hoped that this schema will aid in eliminating errors of typing committed by those who have not undergone the rigorous training in biotyping given at Tübingen. A convenient form is presented for use in typing.—G. B. Strother.

5562. Fairbanks, Rollin J. (Episcopal Theological Sch., Cambridge, Mass.) Co-operation between clergy and psychiatrists. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1951, 2 (Sept.), 19-23.—Co-operation is indicated between clergy and psychiatrists first because the case load already exceeds the resources of both professions, and second because both are concerned with health of the soul or personality. To do this, ignorance about each other's aims and procedures will need to yield to better understanding and more alert interest, including their multiple relationships and common values. With this development we may expect two-way referrals and more continuous collaboration, especially in preventive and supportive therapy.—P. E. Johnson.

5563. Felix, R. H. (Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.) Mental hygiene as public health practice. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 707-716.—The aim of mental health work, directed primarily toward prevention rather than therapy, is in line with the general public health approach. Although public health programs will continue to undertake some treatment, more and more emphasis is being placed on the development of preventive techniques. Short term institutes for public health personnel have been very helpful in giving them the mental health approach and an idea of its possible application to their work.—R. E. Perl.

5564. Froehlich, Clifford P. Preparation of teachers and specialists for guidance service. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 159-166.—Few of the 56 writings issued between 1947 and 1950 on professional preparation for guidance may be classified as basic research. On the whole, these indicate that specialized training is necessary for experts in guidance beyond that required for teaching purposes. "There is bewildering variation in guidance courses offered by colleges and universities." The studies under review deal with surveys of practicing guidance workers, analysis of guidance counselors' functions and duties, training standards for professional workers as recommended by professional associations, certification of counselors, tests of counselor competency, and related topics.—W. W. Brickman.

5565. Hochwald, Hilda Landenberger. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The use of case records in research. *Soc. Casework*, 1952, 33, 71-76.—Case records will be more useful for research "if the research objectives are conceived within the same frame of reference as that used by the worker in writing the records for purposes of treatment." Case records must be appraised in terms of adequacy, validity, and representativeness for specific research

objectives. A combination of skill in research and the professional practice of social work is needed.—*L. B. Costin.*

5566. Hunt, William A. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Clinical psychology—science or superstition. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1951, 6, 683-687.—Clinical psychology is viewed in relation to the development of science. Often the scientific method is frustrating to the clinician since scientific prediction is based on probability rather than certainty. This frustration may lead to (1) denial of the usefulness of the scientific method, or (2) substitution of intuition. The relationship of clinical psychology to medicine, philosophy and psychiatry is considered. In a methodological sense clinical psychology is a more mature science than psychiatry. "Clinical Psychology is a science with superstitious fringes."—*R. Mathias.*

5567. Jahoda, Marie. (*New York U., N. Y.*) Toward a social psychology of mental health. In *Senn, Milton J. E., Symposium on the healthy personality*, (see 26: 5571), 211-230.—Aimed at an understanding of the interaction of community influences and mental health which might provide a basis for practical positive action, this paper proposes a multiple criterion of mental health and examines basic concepts relevant to systematic study of the influence of social institutions. These include the psychodynamic theory of personality formation, field theory, modal personality and culture patterns, and the concepts of status and role. In the absence of an adequate conceptual framework, empirical research is in order, and modes of approach to the systematic study of community influences in relation to mental health are explored.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5568. Lorr, Maurice. The concept of validity in clinical psychology. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 231-237.—The author compares the "concepts of validity of the clinical psychologist with those of the theoretical and applied psychologist both in the light of problems and goals they share and those they consider their own." He feels "that in no major respect do the conceptions of validity in the field of clinical psychology conflict irreconcilably with those in systematic or personnel psychology. The conventional concepts and criteria of validity are as applicable to the clinical situation as they are to related applied and experimental fields."—*H. Feifel.*

5569. Ort, Robert S. (*Wabash Coll., Crawfordsville, Ind.*) Some implications of the class concept for clinical psychology. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 189-197.—The author's purpose is "to point up the possible fruitfulness for clinicians of certain social psychological concepts." He feels that the stimulus or motivation for behavior is "dependent upon the learning environment of the individual and that the dynamics of personality development do not follow a rigid middle-class pattern." For example, the conception that aggression and hostility are neurotic or maladaptive symptoms of a chronically frustrated adolescent, he thinks, is an ethno-

centric view of middle-class individuals. "The integration of the class concept with diagnostic tools would markedly improve the diagnostic techniques of clinical psychology as a whole."—*H. Feifel.*

5570. Ruffin, John W. (*Walnut Street YMCA, Wilmington, Del.*) Selected techniques in developing a counseling program. *Counseling*, 1952, 10(1), 4.—This is a brief description of a plan for developing "coordinated counseling resources for Associations where there is no specialized counseling services." Emphasis is placed on the utilization of such community persons and organizations as teachers, ministers, physicians, case workers, city health department, and university psychiatrists.—*F. Costin.*

5571. Senn, Milton J. E. (Ed.). (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Symposium on the healthy personality. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1950. 298 p. \$2.50.—Reporting the transactions of the Fourth Conference on Infancy and Childhood this volume comprises 3 formal papers and the attendant discussion: Growth and crises of the healthy personality; Constitutional and prenatal factors in infant and child health; Toward a social psychology of mental health. (See entries nos. 26: 5400, 5445, 5567.)—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5572. Shelby, William W. (*YMCA Vocational Service Center, New York.*) The development, procedure, and summary of workshop on counseling. *Counseling*, 1952, 10(1), 1-4.—This is a report on a series of 4 workshop sessions held under the auspices of the National YMCA Committee on Counseling. Following an introductory statement by the Committee Chairman (Joseph V. Hanna), the general "concerns, methods, and objectives" of the sessions are set forth by C. A. Duran. Problems, ideas, and suggestions developed in each session are then described, and general conclusions of the workshop briefly summarized. A list of the participants is furnished.—*F. Costin.*

5573. Splaver, Sarah. They dig the guidance jive. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 255-257.—Responses to a questionnaire completed by 11 editors of the largest and most popular teen-age magazines indicate they are paying some attention to the educational and vocational information needs of their readers. The tendency seems to be in the direction of giving increased space to such articles, with vocational articles receiving somewhat more attention than educational ones.—*G. S. Speer.*

5574. Tabackman, Manny. (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*) Knowledge and opinions concerning mental health; a survey of the Saint Louis city and Saint Louis County populations. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk*, 1951, 21, 233-262.—The greater Saint Louis population was surveyed to determine its familiarity with mental health problems. A majority (1) judged a written description of a psychotic to portray an abnormal type, and a description of a neurotic to be that of a normal person, (2) believed that individual characteristics (such as habits and dispositions) produced the described abnormalities and that the mentally ill can be im-

proved by seeking professional (preferably medical) help, and (3) claimed knowledge of mental health facilities available in the community without being able to name any specifically.—G. Elias.

5575. Vaughan, Wayland F. (Boston U., Boston, Mass.) Personal and social adjustment; foundations of mental health. New York: Odyssey Press, 1952. xiv, 578 p. \$4.25.—This elementary textbook on mental hygiene "deals chiefly with normal people and tells how they stay that way." The first 5 chapters (Part I) discuss "aims of personality development," "facing reality," meaning and development of psychological maturity, and everyday problems of mental hygiene. The next 5 chapters (Part II) are concerned with the development of "psychogenic" illness, "conflict," "conscience," ego defenses, and unconscious motivation. The final 2 chapters (Part III) deal with diagnostic and therapeutic techniques. Chapter bibliographies.—F. Costin.

5576. Warters, Jane. Guidance thru groups. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 140-148.—The 56 studies, covering the period 1947-1950, are largely concerned with descriptions of practices in group guidance. There was little evaluation of research or experiments. Much attention was given to discussion, sociometry, psychodrama, sociodrama, role-playing; leadership; interpersonal and intergroup relations; and group therapeutic processes.—W. W. Brickman.

5577. Watson, Robert I. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The clinical method in psychology. New York: Harper, 1951. xii, 779 p. \$5.00.—Following an introductory chapter on analysis of the clinical method the 2 major parts of this book deal with diagnosis and therapy. The text is designed for the advanced undergraduate and graduate level with diagnosis being "treated on a more advanced level and in greater detail than therapy. . . ." Case study, observation, interview, and testing as diagnostic methods are described. Psychotherapy is analyzed into values and common factors, with extensive discussion of psychoanalysis, non-directive, and eclectic methods. Chapter bibliographies.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 5240, 5244, 5245, 5829)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

5578. Dressel, Paul L., & Mann, William A. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Appraisal of the individual. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 115-131.—The trends for 1947-1950 continued, in the main, those of the preceding three-year period. The studies made use of old and new projective techniques, especially the Rorschach and the Murray TAT. Many researches used the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, but on the whole there was a decline in significant research employing other personality inventories. The bibliography of 125 titles is discussed under the headings of appraisal of personality and adjustment, questionnaires and personal documents, techniques of ap-

praisal and prediction in education and industry, and selection and evaluation of personnel.—W. W. Brickman.

5579. Eklund, Dorothy. (Community Information Center, Minneapolis, Minn.) Short-contact services in an information and referral center. *Soc. Casework*, 1951, 32, 432-436.—This discussion focuses on the skills involved in working with people who come to find out where they can get help with their problems. The skills used are familiar ones common to many other agencies but used here more frequently in "telescoped" fashion because of the special function of the referral center. Skills discussed, with case illustrations, are those relating to helping the client (1) with a part of his problem, or (2) to bring out the real problem, or (3) to discuss the problems he is avoiding. Skills in use of resources, telephone, and recording are also discussed.—L. B. Costin.

5580. Fenlason, Anne F. Essentials in interviewing. New York: Harper, 1952. 352 p. \$4.00.—Intended as an introductory text but reading like a layman's guide, this book discusses essential knowledge of backgrounds required by the interviewer, essential knowledge of personality behavior for the interviewer, essentials of interviewing method, and essential attitudes in interviewing.—G. Elias.

5581. Ferrio, Carlo. (U. Torino, Italy.) L'esame dello stato di coscienza. (Analysis of the conscious state.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 461-462.—The importance of the examination of the state of consciousness for purposes of clinical diagnosis is analyzed. The examination of the state of consciousness should be made indirectly through an analysis of attention, comprehension, and orientation. On the basis of clinical experience the author considers that in any mental examination there are two stages: (1) an examination of the state of consciousness based essentially on attention; (2) an examination of all other functions. If the first stage indicates "a state of nonlucidity of consciousness," the second stage becomes useless or impossible.—A. Manoil.

5582. Guze, Henry. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Posthypnotic behavior and personality. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 231-239.—The basic response patterns of the subject lie at the core of posthypnotic acts. They involve such phases as self-acceptance, resistance to impulses, means of dealing with guilt, reaction time to complex stimuli, contact with reality, etc. Thus a diagnostic tool may be fashioned. 17 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5583. Harriman, Philip Lawrence. (Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.) Automatic writing as a means for investigating experimentally induced conflicts. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 264-271.—The use of automatic writing has gone through three phases: (1) to investigate the occult, (2) to reveal what Janet called the co-conscious personality, and (3) to reveal the nature of the unconscious dynamisms in much the same way that dreams were used by Freud. In the present study on automatic writing following experimentally

induced conflicts, college students served voluntarily as subjects. In general the amount of automatic writing tended to vary inversely with the degree to which the induced conflict involved a real life problem of the subject. 13 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5584. Hulme, William E. (Wartburg Coll., Waverly, Ia.) *How to set up a counseling program in your church.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1952, 2 (Jan.), 43-48.—The counseling program of a parish is not an isolated service, but an integral part of the entire set of relationships the pastor has with people. His attitudes as revealed in public address, in administrative work, in home visitation, and group relationships will create or prevent opportunities for counseling. People bring their problems to the pastor who is a good listener, more than to the good talker, for they want first of all to be understood rather than to receive advice.—*P. E. Johnson.*

5585. Kline, Milton. (Westchester County Dept. Health, White Plains, N. Y.) *Hypnosis and diagnostic psychological testing.* *Personality*, 1951, 1, 243-251.—Tests have been used to determine the effect of hypnosis upon ideational processes (word association tests); inaccessible patients, patients with a paucity of responses, etc. (Rorschach); ego-defense, impunitiveness in reaction to frustration (T.A.T.); and age regression and progression (tests standardized for chronological age). 20 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5586. Lane, Lionel C. (Brooklyn (N. Y.) Children's Aid Society.) *"Aggressive" approach in preventive casework with children's problems.* *Soc. Casewk.*, 1952, 33, 61-66.—The "aggressive" approach as discussed in this paper is meant to convey "a greater going-out to the client in an effort to help him overcome the strong resistance he feels toward accepting service." The use of the word "preventive" implies an attempt "to arrest a damaging parent-child relationship before it becomes a full-blown emergency." The author believes the family casework agency has a community responsibility to depart from its sometimes too passive role and to move out more firmly to certain clients. Case illustrations are given.—*L. B. Costin.*

5587. Lerner, Samuel. (Jewish Family Serv., St. Paul, Minn.) *The meaning of Jewishness to clients and its effect on case work service.* *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1951, 27, 371-381.—The reasons for which clients come to Jewish agencies have been examined and Lerner finds them to be "varied according to individuals and types of clients." The important point is that "the case worker and agency recognize the differences in meaning to the individual client, . . . comprehend the emotional significance to those clients who conceive of agency and worker as parent-figures, . . . to be aware of the cultural factors in the lines of all their clients, [and] to handle in the case-work process those factors that have significance."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5588. Miotto, Antonio. *I reattivi e la componente sociale della personalità.* (The tests and the social

component of personality.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 12, 444-449.—Analysis of the importance of the sociological component of personality is presented. Various methods used for the assessment of that component are indicated. The author has used a modification of the techniques suggested by F. Stuart Chapin concerning intimate, superficial, and artificial social contacts. A sample of a 24-hour behavior called "Protocol of any day" giving the chronological succession of individual's activities is taken as the basis for the analysis of "isolation" and "social contacts." In this way the "social component of personality" becomes clear. This approach should supplement the usual test results so as to obtain the social and individual aspect of the person. 16-item bibliography.—*A. Manoil.*

5589. Peek, Josephine, & Plotkin, Charlotte. *Social caseworkers in private practice.* *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Wk.*, 1951, 21, 165-197.—30 of the 53 social caseworkers found to be engaged in private practice in the New York City area were interviewed, and facts were gathered regarding personal characteristics and the nature of their practice.—*G. Elias.*

5590. Portenier, Lillian G. (U. Wyoming, Laramie.) *Personality as revealed through autobiographies.* *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 156-166.—The present study is an evaluation of the autobiography as a device for analyzing the personality patterns of university students. The author feels that the autobiographies provided an opportunity "to study trends in personality development in relation to specific influences which resulted in keener insight into the problem of guidance. Although the autobiography falls far short as the perfect instrument for the evaluation of personality, it has distinctive merits as a diagnostic and also a therapeutic device and may well be included in a battery in specific clinical cases."—*H. Feifel.*

5591. Rothby, John W. M., & Danielson, Paul J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Counseling.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 132-139.—Most of the literature, 1947-1950, on counseling still deals with discussions on theory and methods, descriptions of actual programs, and general works on the counseling process. The last-named volumes tend to express views which have not as yet been established by research. The emphasis during the last ten years on nondirective counseling appears to be waning. There is a need for research which will blueprint designs for additional experimentation. The appended bibliography contains 57 titles.—*W. W. Brickman.*

5592. Scheimann, E. J. *The evolution of the psyche and the unconscious.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 318-333.—The reason for our behavior is phylogenetic as well as ontogenetic. The underlying factor in the evolution of man is the development of his manual skill. Disturbed hand development leads to fixation. Abnormal gesture and hand structure are often associated with disturbed mental behavior. Correct clinical diagnoses were given from palm prints alone in 76 of 86 infants and children. 40 references.—*D. Prager.*

5593. Zanetti, Giuseppe. (Provincial Psychiatric Hosp., Treviso, Italy.) Lo "shoc anfetaminico"; nuovo metodo di esplorazione psichiatrica. ("Amphetamine shock"; a new method of psychiatric exploration.) *G. Psichiat. Neurol.*, 1950, 78 (1), 41-62.—Results obtained with intravenous injection of amphetamine in the case of the principal forms of mental ailment, mainly manic-depressive psychosis and schizophrenia, are reported. Amphetamine shock offers constantly a guarantee of greater success in the exploration of the personality of patients whom narcoanalysis does not render accessible and communicable.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstract 5862)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

5594. Andreani, F., & Dentici, O. (U. Pavia, Italy.) Possibilita di un nuovo metodo proiettivo acustico. (Possibility of a new acoustic projective method.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 437-443.—This preliminary communication describes an acoustic projective test made up of 22 recorded acoustic scenes containing noises, voices, and various ambiguous situations. There are three records of about 6 minutes each, plus a musical record. The test is administered in two sessions of approximately one hour each. The acoustic situations are similar to various TAT pictures, as determining emotional responses and individual interpretations. Administration and interpretation procedures are given.—A. Manoil.

5595. Ardoino, J. Réflexions sur les tests de projection. (Thoughts on projective tests.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 831-842.—Normative psychology, pathological psychology as well as sociology and psycho-techniques can benefit from projective tests. The connotation of the word "projection" is often quite dissimilar from one person to another and may be the cause of misunderstanding; it leads to the erroneous classification of several tests as projective tests. Taking some sample responses from selected plates of the Rorschach and the T.A.T. the authors point out that the two tests complement each other. The different interpretations of projection are discussed.—G. Besnard.

5596. Badawi, N. Y. For a test about omen. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949-1950, 5, 273-284.—The author discusses the theoretical basis for a test about omen. He suggests that omen is a continuum that can best be measured along the following five point rating scale, conditioned pessimism, pessimism, normal reaction, optimism and conditioned optimism. Extreme pessimism and optimism are excluded from the scale because of their clinical implications.—L. H. Melikian.

5597. Baier, Donald E. Reply to Travers' "A critical review of the validity and rationale of the forced-choice technique." *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 421-434.—The author expresses certain agreements with the review being discussed. However, he disagrees with certain of the conclusions, especially in

connection with the validity and measures of rater-agreement. He feels that the review was incomplete because it dealt with only published material and it was limited to certain uses of the technique.—M. R. Marks.

5598. Barison, Ferdinando. (Ospedale Psichiatr. Provinciale di Padova, Italy.) L'uso dei tests nella vita pratica e scientifica d'un ospedale psichiatrico. (The use of tests in the practical and scientific life of a psychiatric hospital.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 314-318.—The tests commonly used in the psychiatric hospital of Padova are: Rorschach, and Wechsler-Bellevue for the adults; Rorschach, Binet-Simon, Terman, Vermeulen, and Arthur, for children. The Rorschach protocols are classified with the use of three reference data: interpretations of normal adults (342 cases); interpretations of pathological adults (610 cases); interpretations gathered by foreign authors. The usefulness of Rorschach is emphasized with the proviso, however, that it be used by experienced psychiatrists who have developed through study and practice special intuitive approaches to the understanding of the mentally ill. This applies especially to schizophrenic cases. The use of Wechsler-Bellevue has facilitated its local standardization.—A. Manoil.

5599. Binder, H. Die Bedeutung des Rorschach'schen Versuches für den Psychiatrischen Begutachter. (The significance of Rorschach experimentation in the light of psychiatric evaluation.) *Nervenarzt*, 1950, 21, 36-41.—The director of the Zurich mental hospital considers the Rorschach test "a modest remedy in clinical research even though it can be surprisingly effective in individual cases."—J. Deussen.

5600. Bonnardel, R. Une nouvelle épreuve de précision de la coordination des mouvements. Le test B. 23, la "grecque." (A new test of precise coordination. Test B. 23, "Greek.") *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 254-257.—This describes an apparatus, roughly like a stylus maze test, which is part of a battery of tests used to measure accuracy of coordination. 3,000 subjects were tested, representing professional workers, women, young engineers, apprentice candidates, and third year apprentices; also norms are quoted for workers as a whole. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

5601. Bonnardel, R. Un test de précision: le "Mexicain." (A test of precision; the "Mexican.") *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 321-325.—This is a maze test, termed "Mexican" because of the characteristic geometrical pattern, which was used to test 3323 people in these groups: unskilled, professional workers, women, young engineers, boys 14-15, and apprentices at the end of their training. This test correlates about .70 with three other tests previously used, and all four taken together correlate .95 with what the author terms a general accuracy factor.—R. W. Husband.

5602. Buhler, Charlotte, LeFever, D. Welty; Kallstedt, Frances E., & Peak, Horace M. Development of the basic Rorschach score. Supple-

mentary monograph. Los Angeles Calif.: Rorschach, Standardization Studies (1127 N. Sweetzer Ave.), 1952. iv, 72 p. (mimeo.) \$2.50.—Four stories: (1) the reliability and validity analysis of a new sampling of Rorschach cases; (2) adolescent Rorschachs; (3) group Rorschach studies; (4) abstract of a pilot study of the popular responses to the Rorschach are included in this volume. The BRS (23:745) is rechecked with a new clinically defined population of 360 individuals and is found to be valid. Adolescent Rorschachs are similar in structure to those of neurotic adults. Boys have a lower BRS than girls. Group Rorschachs cannot be recommended except for group study purposes. A statistical analysis of popular responses found in this investigation showed that Klopfer's list held except for the "worms" in card X.—R. J. Corsini.

5603. Bühner, Lydia. (*Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina*), de Navarro, Raquel de San Martín, & Velasco, Emma S. Ensayo de tipificación de la prueba mental "Dibujo de un hombre" de F. Goodenough. (A classification experiment of Goodenough's Draw a Man test.) *Publ. Inst. Biotipol. Exp., U. Cuyo*, 1951, 2(2). 133 p.—The Goodenough Draw a Man Test was given to 1936 children between the ages 7 to 14 from the first to the sixth grade in the city of Mendoza. The reliability of the test was .966. Correlations with school grades in mathematics was -.042, with language. -.102, with combined language and mathematics -.006, and with drawing .269. The increases in the scores for the 51 items showed a steady rise from ages 7 to 14. The boys get higher scores than the girls in the first three grades, but in the upper three grades the girls do better. The IQ's obtained on this test run about seven points lower than Goodenough's norms. R. J. Corsini.

5604. Canepa, Giacomo. Ricerche sui fenomeni di proiezione tematica mediante il "Thematic Apperception Test" (T.A.T.) e tecniche similari. (Researches on phenomena of thematic projections with the "Thematic Apperception Test" and other similar techniques.) *Publ. Univ. Cattolica Sacro Cuore*, 1950, 35, 245-330.—A comprehensive analysis of the various aspects of the Thematic Apperception Test with detailed presentation of psychological foundations, methodological problems, administration techniques, discussion, and interpretation criteria according to various authors, are given. This is followed by a detailed presentation of the author's own researches made on ten subjects and the analysis of the four hundred stories produced by these subjects. 80-item bibliography.—A. Manoil.

5605. Cassee, A. P. Resultaten met Alexander's passeerproef bij 9-, 10- en 11-jarige kinderen. (Results of the Alexander Passalongtest as applied to children, aged 9, 10 and 11 years.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 285-310.—To this effect of each of the said 50 children (25 boys and 25 girls) have been tested, who could be estimated to have an average level of intelligence. Conclusions: (1) The test has proved to be a very useful diagnostic aid to test the

practical intelligence even with children of the age of 9, 10 and 11 years. (2) For these ages the stress falls on models 2 to 7 inclusive. (3) The final results of girls are for all ages on a lower level than those of boys. (4) The same holds good for the achievements in respect of each separate model of the test.—(Courtesy Ned. Tijdschr. Psych.)

5606. Choisy, Maryse. Tests d'identification. 2 test psychanalytiques: le T.A.T. de Murray et les 4 images de Van Lennep. (Identification tests. 2 psychoanalytic tests: the T.A.T. of Murray and the 4 images of Van Lennep.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 809-816.—The T.A.T. and F.P.T. (Four-Picture Test) should probably not be called projective tests but identification tests. The present article deals mainly with the T.A.T. Though it is not possible to validate a test like the T.A.T. the same way as the Terman test or even the Rorschach, it nevertheless is an important tool. Several patients' answers to selected pictures are reported.—G. Besnard.

5607. Colli, Adelaide. Un gruppo di tavole in aggiunta al TAT per minorati fisici. (A group of plates to supplement TAT for crippled children.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 463-464.—The supplementary TAT pictures as prepared by the "National Society for Crippled Children" are presented. The use of these pictures, by the author, shows their usefulness, not only for physically handicapped children, but also as a supplement to TAT, for children with phobic or obsessive reactions.—A. Manoil.

5608. Costa, Angiola Massucco. (*U. Torino, Italy*.) Per una scala Italiana di sviluppo della prima infanzia (baby-tests). (For an Italian scale of the infant development (baby-tests)) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 384-389.—The Brunet-Lézine baby test as used by the author at the Nepiological Clinic of Torino, Italy, is described. The scale considers: postural control and motor functions (P), oculo-motor coordination (C), language, as amount of sounds and words (L), and personal and social relations (S). For each month there are 10 test items credited so as to give a development quotient (age in days of development, by actual days). This however is not used before the fourth month. The results obtained in six cases are presented. The author indicates the need for a more extensive administration of the test.—A. Manoil.

5609. D'Annibale Braga, Leonilda. Estudo preliminar da adaptação do teste de Meier ao meio brasileiro. (Preliminary study of the adaptation of the Meier test to the Brazilian environment.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(2), 7-23.—Meier's Art Judgment test was given to a group of 389 Brazilians divided into 5 groups (80 artists, 50 friends of art, 36 students of art, 114 laymen, 109 college students). From the results obtained the author concludes that there is a difference, although small, between the esthetic judgment of the North American and that of the Brazilian. These differences are merely pointed out in this preliminary study. It is thought

that the evaluation of the test needs revision. English summary.—F. C. Sumner.

5610. de Oliveira Pereira, Alfredo. *Análise da variância e sua aplicação na pesquisa da constelação familiar.* (Analysis of variance and its application in the investigation of the family constellation.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(1), 23-40.—The nature of the differences between and within variance observed in the traces of the Myokinetic Psychodiagnosis test (P.M.K.) of the members of 20 families of the same cultural, economic, and social level living in Rio Janeiro is examined. It is concluded that the between variance in respect to different parts of the P.M.K. is always very significant and that the number of values exceeding the 1% level is considerable. Certain psychological traits such as aggressivity and extroversion are common among members of the same family group.—F. C. Sumner.

5611. Ferguson, George A. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) *Approaches to the experimental study of the Rorschach test.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 157-166.—The problem of experimental studies of the Rorschach is discussed and a configurational analysis approach is suggested in which sets of scores can be related to a criterion variable without loss of information regarding the configurational properties of the score pattern. The method is outlined in general terms.—J. W. Bowles.

5612. Fils, David H. (Torrance (Calif.) Unified School System.) *Correlation of two tests of space perception with non-language intelligence.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 20, 113-119.—The scores obtained by male and female World War II veterans on the California Test of Mental Maturity, on the Survey of Space Relations Ability, and on the Survey of Object Visualization were intercorrelated. An analysis of the intercorrelations led to the following conclusions: (1) the relationship between the two space tests is not sufficiently high to permit substituting one test for the other; (2) correlations between scores on the space tests and non-language intelligence tests are too low for substitution; (3) the correlations between space perception and non-language intelligence are sufficiently high to suggest that the latter includes space relations ability as a significant item.—G. G. Thompson.

5613. Gabel, Joseph. *Valeur clinique du test Szondi.* (Clinical value of the Szondi Test.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 817-830.—A brief review of the literature pertaining to the test including citations and excerpts from protagonists of the test as well as others. There are 4 distinct parts in the Szondi doctrine, (1) the use of photographs of mental patients, (2) a technique for scoring, (3) a theory of Freudian inspiration but yet independent enough to form the "third psychoanalytical school" and (4) a synthesis of psychological and genetics data. The main point is not whether the Szondi doctrine is good or not but whether the test is useful to the investigator. The test is particularly a "method of the future," and should be ameliorated with more clinical experience.—G. Besnard.

5614. Gaw, Esther Allen. *El vocabulario de la prueba Stanford-Binet en El Salvador.* (The vocabulary of the Stanford-Binet test in El Salvador) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1950, 5, 701-730.—The Germain Spanish adaptation of the 1937 Stanford-Binet was used in a study of 161 children in El Salvador who had completed six years of schooling. In this article the author concerns herself chiefly with the vocabulary test results. She discusses the validity of the Spanish translations and the order of difficulty of the vocabulary for her sample. Portrait.—G. B. Strother.

5615. Germain, José. *Escala compuesta del Stanford-Binet, según Stanley D. Porteus* (An adaptation of the Stanford-Binet by Stanley D. Porteus.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1950, 5, 601-606.—The adaptation of the Stanford-Binet for underprivileged and language handicapped children which Porteus describes in his book, *The practice of clinical psychology* (15: 4248) is summarized in sufficient detail for use with the Spanish adaptation of the test.—G. B. Strother.

5616. Germain, José. *La interpretación del C.I. obtenido con el Terman-Merrill.* (The interpretation of the IQ obtained with the Terman-Merrill.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1950, 5, 101-108.—The results of the 1916 Stanford-Binet are not directly comparable to those of the 1937 revision. A four page conversion table is included and comparisons are made between various groupings by age and intellectual status (e.g. "brilliant," moron, etc.) A distribution of IQ's for 1000 subjects on the Spanish of the 1916 form is presented.—G. B. Strother.

5617. Giordano, Alberto. *Alcune osservazioni critiche sui tests del giudizio morale.* (Critical observations on tests of moral judgment) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1951, 12, 431-436.—A critical analysis of tests on moral judgment is presented. The author considers such problems as being outside the field of psychiatry. "The psychiatrist should deal with such problems [but] 'psychiatry is still part of the biological sciences . . .'" A study made by Meschieri with the use of the sociometric method of Moreno is mentioned as a good approach which "maybe opens the way toward a better solution" of such problems. 7 references.—A. Manoil.

5618. Höhn, Elfriede. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) *Der Thematische Apperzeptionstest als diagnostisches Hilfsmittel in der Psychotherapie.* (The thematic apperception test as diagnostic aid in psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 192-205.—The TAT as a projective technique is briefly described. The discussion focusses on the test's value in uncovering an individual's personal characteristics and conflicts. Some of the stories told by a 14-year old problem boy are reproduced to illustrate the value of the TAT as a mirror reflecting the subject's personal views and interpretations of his experiences. Other illustrations are cited and 10 of the standard pictures are reproduced. 13 references.—E. Ochs.

5619. Holzberg, Jules D., & Posner, Rita. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) The relationship of extrapunitive on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study to aggression in overt behavior and fantasy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 767-779.—Using 47 student nurses as subjects, the authors conclude that the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study does not appear to be related to aggressiveness in overt behavior. Rather, it seems to be related to the presence of aggression in the fantasy life of the individual.—R. E. Perl.

5620. MacPhail, Andrew H. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) That changing Kuder. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 202-203.—The mean scores made by 1024 male veterans on Form BB of the Kuder Preference Record are compared with the publishers' norms. Significant differences were found for all parts except the Mechanical, Computational and Literary parts.—G. S. Speer.

5621. Meili, Richard. (U. Bern, Switzerland.) L'examen analytique de l'intelligence. (Analytical examination of intelligence), *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 12, 311-313.—Possible relationships between intelligence and character (personality) are analyzed. The author emphasizes the usefulness of using intelligence tests analytically, and describes some of the results obtained with his "Analytical Test of Intelligence." The circular graph giving the results of the test facilitates inferences as to character. Considering the possible influence of affective and character factors on test results the author suggests the use of analytical intelligence tests combined with character tests as giving a more comprehensive understanding of the subject.—A. Manoil.

5622. Mons, W. Principles and practice of the Rorschach personality test. 2d ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1950. 176 p. \$4.00.—Some additions and minor alterations to bring this book (see 22:4424) up to date. With one exception, new examples have been substituted for those in the original editions.—A. J. Sprow.

5623. Pichot, Pierre. (U. Paris, France.) Comparisons inter-tests et scatter en psychopathologie; methods et perspectives. (Inter-tests and scatter comparisons in psychopathology; methods and perspectives.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 12, 304-310.—The analysis of scatter and the use of the psychological profile, in the field of psychometric tests, represent an answer to the objection that the method of psychological tests is based on an atomistic psychology. The statistical approach of the discriminant function is presented. The author concludes by suggesting that in the presentation of results concerning nosological groups, the profile should be supplemented by the calculation of discriminant functions.—A. Manoil.

5624. Pisanì, Domenico. Necessita' di possedere tarature regionali e nazionali dei reattivi mentali. (The need for regional and national standardization of psychological tests), *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 12, 321-324.—The need for national and regional test standardization is analyzed. In Italy

due to great regional, cultural differences regional standardization is necessary. The author indicates the results already obtained in the standardization work of such tests as Terman, Binois-Pichot, Porteus, and others. The article concludes with stressing the practical importance of the organization of a coordinated effort toward the standardization of various psychological tests.—A. Manoil.

5625. Prelinger, Ernst. Kleine Studie über die Verlässlichkeit des Szonditests. (A note on Szondi validity.) *Wien. Z. Nervenheilk.*, 1950, 3, 299-314.—A total of 273 Szondi profiles were obtained from 71 subjects selected at random, yielding 3276 positive and negative picture choices, respectively. Analysis of the data indicated that the Szondi pictures were not equal in valence value. Some were consistently liked; others disliked; some chosen only rarely. Interpretation based on the factorial scoring system is unduly influenced by the unequal selection value of the pictures. The author concludes that his findings do not invalidate Szondi theory.—H. P. David.

5626. Prelinger, Ernst. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) On the reliability of the Szondi test. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 227-230.—The author states that in order for the Szondi test to be reliable it must meet the requirement "that each picture has the same valence for directing the choice of the testees." Based on an analysis of 6552 choices of pictures from 71 unselected subjects he concludes that "for the majority of the pictures in the Szondi test the requirement of equivalence is not fulfilled. The choices of pictures mainly seem to be determined by general, interindividual tendencies rather than by individual differences . . . the psychodiagnostic usefulness of the Szondi test in its present form is limited."—H. Feifel.

5627. Redlich, Frederick C. (Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.), Levine, Jacob, & Sohler, Theodore P. A Mirth Response Test: preliminary report on a psychodiagnostic technique utilizing dynamics of humor. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 717-734.—The relationship between personality and humor was investigated systematically by means of a psychodiagnostic procedure, called the Mirth Response Test. This test, based on 36 popular cartoons, was correlated with clinical findings and tends to corroborate Freud's theory of humor as based on a pleasurable release of inhibited wishes. There is a discussion by Phyllis Blanchard.—R. E. Perl.

5628. Richardson, Marion W. (Richardson, Belkows & Henry, New York.) Note on Travers' critical review of the forced-choice technique. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 435-437.—The author in his criticism of the review raises questions concerning the purified criterion technique. He also criticizes the rationale proposed in the original review as being fragmentary and incomplete.—M. R. Marks.

5629. Rosenzweig, Saul (Washington U., St. Louis.), & Fleming, Edith E. Normas aperceptivas para el Test de Apercepción Temática. (Aperceptive norms for the Thematic Aperception Test.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1950, 5, 459-409.—

Norms for projective techniques may be designated as "apperceptive" or "thematic," the former being primarily a function of the stimulus, the latter of the subject. Apperceptive norms were obtained by the authors on 50 male and 50 female subjects, ages 20-40. Responses were analyzed into 3 categories: (1) figures, (2) objects, and (3) problems and solutions. Taking 20% agreement as a criterion of popular or common responses a number of cards met the criterion. A table of these frequencies is presented.—G. B. Strother.

5630. Schneider, Eliezer. O teste de classificação de objetos do ISOP. (The classification of objects test of the ISOP.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(1), 49-57.—In the first of three papers (see 26: 5631) which was on the Sorting test employed in the *Instituto de Seleção e Orientação Profissional* (ISOP) were discussed the significance of the test for gauging concept formation and the new system of evaluation and interpretation adopted. The present paper presents the results obtained with this test on subjects already diagnosed. With these results and those obtained in a group application of the test, evaluation of the test has been simplified. The present interpretation is fourfold: quantitative evaluation, qualitative evaluation, qualitative analysis, and sequence. It is concluded that the sorting test is well suited for the measurement of abstraction, personality, and vocational interests.—F. C. Sumner.

5631. Schneider, Eliezer. O teste de classificação de objetos do ISOP. (The classification of objects test of the ISOP.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(2), 25-27.—In this 3rd and last of a series of papers (see 26: 5630) on the test of classifying objects (sorting test) used at the ISOP, 2 additional cases are presented which demonstrate that the Sorting test of the ISOP can be safely employed as a diagnostic instrument for types and level of intelligence as well as for the more conspicuous character traits. It is held that the Sorting test is a reliable test of personality, intelligence, and interests and opinions.—F. C. Sumner.

5632. Schwarz, Wolfgang. Correlation between the Rorschach test and the Lindberg Ring test in demonstration personality psychograms. *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1951, 26, 199-212.—Of 60 children, age 12, IQ 90-110, 65% chose non-color, 15% chose color, and 20% reacted in mixed or teaser fashion. Children who give color tend to have personality traits associated with emotional lability and spontaneity, give a greater color sum on the Rorschach, have the heaviest loading of factors for non-control or lability on the Rorschach. Children responding in non-color and mixed fashion on the Lindberg show Rorschach loadings for non-lability or non-spontaneity. The Lindberg test may be of value in demonstrating impulse disorders. For the scoreable items on the Rorschach test, a new norm group for a homogeneous group of 12 yr. old children is presented.—D. Prager.

5633. Steisel, Ira M. The relation between test and retest scores on the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale

(Form I) for selected college students, *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 155-162.—34 female undergraduates of mean CA 19 years 11 months and mean IQ 116.8 were divided into 2 matched test groups and given retests on Form I of the Wechsler-Bellevue. Group A was retested after a mean interval of 13.9 days; Group B was retested after a mean interval of 77.4 days. Both groups showed significant increases in Verbal, Performance and Full Scale IQ. Verbal scores changed less than performance scores upon retest.—Z. Luria.

5634. Steisel, Ira M. Retest changes in Wechsler-Bellevue scores as a function of the time interval between examinations. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 199-203.—Retest of 2 matched groups of S's on Form I of the Wechsler-Bellevue at differing intervals of time between test and retest resulted in no significant difference between mean sub-test scores for 2 and 11 week intervals, except in 1 of the 16 statistical comparisons. The group with the longer interval between testings showed more improvement with retest only on the arithmetic subtest.—Z. Luria.

5635. Taba, Hilda (U. Chicago, Ill.), Brady, Elizabeth H., Robinson, John T., & Vickery, William. Diagnosing human relations needs. Washington: American Council on Education, 1951. 155 p.—A variety of nontest diagnostic instruments designed to detect gaps in social learning and the causes therefor in children and adolescents are described. The devices included diaries, parent interviews, participation schedules, sociometric procedures, open questions and teacher logs. Each instrument is described and its use discussed.—R. A. Littman.

5636. Torrente, Agustín Serrate. Modificaciones y progresos en el Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach. (Modifications and advances in the Rorschach Psychodiagnostic.) *Clin. y Lab.*, 1950, 50, 191-196.—Modifications or amplifications in the scoring, interpretation, and administration of the original Rorschach test as introduced by Beck, Klopfer, Morgenthaler, Harrower-Erickson are reviewed.—F. C. Sumner.

5637. Weaver, Herbert B. (U. Cincinnati, Ohio.) The Leiter-Partington Adult Performance Scale at the college level. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 182-188.—The L-P Scale was administered to 50 college male sophomores and 50 college female sophomores. No sex differences were found. The Pathways Test of the Scale appears to be too easy for optimal discrimination among college students. Comparison with the ACE Psychological Examination indicates that the "L-P Scale as a whole seems to measure something quite different from scholastic aptitude as measured by the ACE, and should prove a valuable supplement to tests of the verbal-symbolic type."—H. Feifel.

(See also abstracts 5185, 5199, 5439, 5839)

TREATMENT METHODS

5638. Bach, W. Beiträge zur Anoxiebehandlung. (Contributions to anoxia treatment. *Nervenz.*

1948, 19, 449-464.—In such cases as the withdrawn forms of endogenous depressions the use of nitrogen and oxygen-nitrogen inhalation has given at least as good if not better results than electro-shock treatment, whereby in particular the clarification of many psychopathological problems is more satisfactorily realized in as much as this approach does not conceal the problems with organic symptoms.—*J. Deussen.*

5639. Braatoy, Trygve. Preface to an ABC of psychoanalytic technique. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1951, 26, 121-147.—Books on psychoanalytic technique should be lengthy and read slowly. Each treatment case must be described in detail and compared with two similar cases; one less, one more severe. The experiences and lessons derived from different periods in psychoanalytic history must be repeated. Original concepts of psychoanalysis must be adequately understood. One must know when, why, and how to change from couch to chair to floor. Technical tricks or concepts must be connected with concept-adequate situations. The handling of the transference is the most difficult and most important part of deep psychotherapy. The therapeutic process is determined by clinical material as well as by technique.—*D. Prager.*

5640. Chauchard, Pierre. *Hypnose et suggestion.* (Hypnosis and suggestion.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1951. 127 p.—Well-known facts and theories about hypnosis and hysteria are set forth, along with some newer developments. Chauchard adopts Janet's idea that barbiturates, etc. can produce effects like those of hypnotic procedure. His physiological theory of hypnosis is based on Pavlov's.—*D. M. Purdy.*

5641. Christenson, James A., Jr. (Mental Hygiene Clinic, V.A., Tampa, Fla.) Personality dynamics in hypnotic induction. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 222-230.—Two studies of the dynamics in hypnotic induction are discussed. In one, casual demonstrations employing a uniform method were performed. In the other, executed in a psychotherapeutic setting, the technique was suited to individual cases with no attempt to impose uniformity. The whole approach was psychoanalytically oriented. No effort was made at extensive synthesis of the data, the most important being the emphasis on the processes involved in hypnosis and the dynamics of individual reactions to these processes.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5642. Frumkes, Georges. Types of activity in psychoanalytic technique. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 305-317.—Activity is a useful supplement to accepted analytic techniques. It gives reality to interpretations and makes it easier for the patient to give up defenses. It decreases the need for assurances, makes the patient less dependent, and convinces him of the benefits to be derived from change. Activity aims at (1) discouraging regressive activity and freeing energy for overcoming frustrations, and (2) diminishing frustrations by advice and discussions concerning a beneficial mode of behavior, thus

lessening the backward force of regression.—*D. Prager.*

5643. Gosline, Ernest. A report on the application of group psychotherapy at Utica State Hospital. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1951, 25, 65-75.—Three methods of approach to group psychotherapy are described. Group therapy may be used with psychotic patients. Its applicability is established statistically and dynamically. The method may be used with individual therapy or as a definitive treatment. Social workers may give group therapy, using the educational approach. Group therapy is able to produce dynamic personality changes, increase socialization, and promote insight in psychotic patients. Group therapy is a practical method of treatment which may be used in mental institutions as part of a general therapy program.—*A. Weider.*

5644. Hoch, Paul H. Personality changes after topectomy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 402-408.—Beneficial changes are reduction or elimination of: anxiety, tension, depression, hysteria, obsession, delusion, hallucinations, muteness, schizophrenic disorganization. Detrimental personality changes are: (1) Dulling of affect, apathy, and inertia; (2) impaired spontaneity and creativity; (3) irritability and aggressiveness; (4) psychopathic disinhibition; (5) more pronounced autism and dereistic thinking. Marked post-operative individual differences depend on pre-operative personality structure rather than on diagnosis. Since topectomy, "consideration of the detrimental symptoms is becoming less and less."—*D. Prager.*

5645. Holt, W. L., Jr., & Borkowski, W. Drug-modified electric shock therapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 581-588.—Anticonvulsive drugs given with mephenesin can help prevent traumatic complications from EST. A few more electric shocks are needed with the combined modification. Mephenesin relieves pre-treatment anxiety. Dilantin rather than curare is preferred for combination with mephenesin.—*D. Prager.*

5646. Kohlman, Thaddäus. (U. Vienna, Austria.) La razon de ser de la psicoterapia de Alfred Adler. (The significance of the psychotherapy of Alfred Adler.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1950, 5, 693-700.—Adler's system is the antithesis of Freud's. Adler emphasizes the relation of the individual to his environment rather than to levels in the individual's consciousness. Neurosis and psychosis are compensatory efforts arising from strong infantile feelings of inferiority. The individual's conduct corresponds to his opinion of his capacities which in turn reflects his image of the sentiment of the community. The individual's style of life reflects his effort at adaptation and striving for superiority in these terms.—*G. B. Strother.*

5647. Laforgue, René. Du contact affectif du point de vue psychanalytique. (Affective contact from the psychoanalytic point of view.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 777-798.—The study of the affective contact of an individual is the study of the function of the Ego according to its libido and its stages of de-

velopment. A thorough understanding of affective reactions should help the sociologist and others in their guidance role.—G. Besnard.

5648. Meerloo, Joost A. M. & Coleman, Marie L. The transference function: a study of normal and pathological transference. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 205-221.—Normal transference searches for substitute bonds as a reaction to the loss of archaic means of communication, bridges inter-individual space, uses fetish persons to pass affects thru to earlier hidden love objects, facilitates sublimation, strengthens the ego, promotes empathy, and aids recall thru repetition. "What the neurotic has to regain in the psychoanalytic situation is achieved thru normal transference processes by the emotionally mature individual."—D. Prager.

5649. Mettler, F. A. (Chm.) Proceedings of the first research conference on psychosurgery: criteria for the selection of psychotic patients for psychosurgery. U. S. Publ. Hlth Serv. Publ. No. 16. Government Printing Office, 1951. v, 173 p. \$1.00.—This report, based on a 2-day conference held in New York City on November 17 and 18, 1949, provides a discursive account of the legal, sociological, social welfare, surgical, psychiatric, physiological, and psychological aspects of psychosurgery (various types) by 20 or more specialists. Summarily, the achievements are said to be (1) clarification in meanings; (2) reiteration of and plan for research projects accompanying this type of therapy whereby criteria may eventually be established. Pages 50 to 67 deal primarily with psychological pre- and postoperative studies reported by Beck, Halstead, Landis, Robinson, and Zubin. 34 figures. 30-page appendix. 65 references.—L. A. Pennington.

5650. Morgenthaler, Fritz. Übertragungs- und Widerstandsmechanismen in der Psychoanalyse; darstellung einer Analyse. (Mechanisms of transfer and resistance in psychoanalysis: statement of an analysis.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1951, 10, 185-200.—An analysis of a 28 year old teacher is reported who had formed a strong attachment to his mother and subsequently developed an acute anxiety hysteria immediately before his marriage.—K. F. Muensinger.

5651. Müller, M. Über die präfrontale Leukotomie. (On pre-frontal leucotomy.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 97-107.—This is a critical report on twenty surgical interventions, using the technique of Freeman and Watts. There was confirmation of previously established results wherein particular patients with compulsions and phobias showed improvement.—J. Deussen.

5652. Newcome, James A., & Scully, Charles W. The role of physical medicine rehabilitation in a predominantly neuropsychiatric hospital. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1951, 1, 13-21.—The role of the Physical Medicine Rehabilitation therapist is to treat the patient under the medical direction of the psychiatrist who acts as consultant for all services on the proper use of modalities. It is just as important

as a prescription for any medication. It is his responsibility. The success of treatment will depend on the doctor and the staff working with him. Physical Medicine Rehabilitation is a dynamic program organized to treat the needs of the individual patient. It is a treatment approach for the patient, regardless of whether his trouble is acute or chronic, physiological or psychiatric and as such has something to contribute to all.—A. Weider.

5653. Peerbolte, M. Lietaert. Psychotherapeutic evaluations of birth-trauma analysis; a preliminary contribution to Fodor's therapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 589-603.—May Freudian images and Jungian archetypes be reduced to prenatal and intranatal experiences? The flight to reality is a wish to stay in the prenatal state. When abreacting childhood traumata does not cause disappearance of neurotic symptoms, birth or prenatal traumata must be analyzed. The primary contact between mother and child during the first year of life may have a telepathic character. Menstruation may be a sort of birth in the sense of a sudden change from one psychic state to another. All postnatal development aims at restoration of prenatal happiness.—D. Prager.

5654. Raginsky, Bernard B. (Montreal Jewish Gen. Hosp., Montreal, Canada). The use of hypnosis in anesthesiology. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 340-348.—A brief history of hypnosis as an anesthetic is presented. Importance of patient-physician relationship is stressed. Differences in the effects of the two types of anesthetics upon pain are pointed out. Benefits and disadvantages are contrasted. Finally, a plea for use of chemoanesthesia and psychoanesthesia in combination is made. 50 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5655. Schmidhofer, Ernst. (Kennedy Hosp., Memphis, Tenn.) Mechanical group therapy. *Science*, 1952, 115, 120-123.—Therapeutic relaxation (TR), "which purports primarily to be a self-help treatment system" as well as prophylactically useful is described. Material recorded on tape is broadcast 3 times during the day (each daytime program has discussion and droning recitation treatment periods) and throughout the night (recitations alone). Observed symptomatic improvements, and problems and advantages of the TR method in the hospital setting are reported.—B. R. Fisher.

5656. Schneck, Jerome M. Hypnoanalysis. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 370-317.—Hypnoanalysis is treated more from the hypnotic than from the therapeutic standpoint. Two approaches to hypnoanalysis are considered. (1) The Lindner approach consists of three phases: (a) training in hypnosis mainly to achieve rapid induction, etc., (b) free association in the waking state to reduce resistances, and (c) re-education and reorientation. (2) The approach described by Erickson and used by the writer and others, consists of a variety of methods and is less standardized. It is more adaptable to the individual and his setting. Other topics, including methods and training, economy of time, techniques,

and goals are discussed. 55-item bibliography.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5657. Senff, A. F. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) *Kurzanalyse mit Kokain.* Brief analysis with cocaine. *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 214-217.—The use of cocaine proved superior in diagnosis and therapy to narcoanalysis with barbiturates. The patient is less blocked and more talkative; he is fully conscious and shows neither amnesia nor regret after unburdening himself. Senff advises care in the selection of patients for treatment with cocaine. His conclusions are based on experience with over 50 treatments.—*E. Ochs.*

5658. Slavson, S. R. Authority, restraint and discipline in group therapy with children. *Nerv. Child.*, 1951, 9, 187-195.—Discipline is an internalized system of selective responses to external stimuli and demands that involve self-restraint or self-control. A number of situations in group therapy are described to illustrate the techniques and strategies used to invoke the children's own growing powers to restrain impulses, regulate oral wishes and accept external authority, as well as build inner mastery.—*G. S. Speer.*

5659. Smith, Lloyd F. (134 South Myrtle, Monrovia, Calif.) *Non-directive psychotherapy.* *Calif. Med.*, 1950, 73, 432-438.—The technique of non-directive psychotherapy is simply explained. Like most psychotherapy, the non-directive leans heavily on talk, on words, the patient expressing himself freely in words on whatever topic he pleases with the therapist listening with care and accepting whatever emotion or feeling the patient expresses. Steps in non-directive psychotherapy are: (1) The patient comes for help; (2) the patient expresses his negative feelings; (3) the patient expresses his positive feelings; (4) the patient explores various choices; (5) the patient begins positive actions; (6) the patient decides to stop therapy.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5660. Watkins, John G. (V.A. Regional Office, Chicago, Ill.) *Hypnotherapy in the military setting.* *Personality*, 1951, 1, 318-325.—A brief history of hypnotherapy is presented and its use in the military services is briefly considered. The treatment program at Welch Hospital, Daytona Beach, Florida, is described. 25 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5661. Weatherhead, Leslie D. *Psychology, religion and healing.* New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1951. 543 p. \$5.00.—"A critical study of all the non-physical methods of healing, with an examination of the principles underlying them and the techniques employed to express them, together with some conclusions regarding further investigation and action in this field."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

5662. Young, Robert A., Miller, Lovick, & Verven, Nicholas (Guidance Camps Trust, Boston, Mass.) *Treatment techniques in a therapeutic camp.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 819-826.—Emotionally disturbed children were given a therapeutic camp program with group therapy and psychodrama. Besides a physical camp set-up which provides

pleasure gratifications, the following principles are essential to a therapeutic camp: (1) a psychodynamic orientation, (2) a permissive attitude, (3) a close relationship between the boy and a mature, understanding adult, and (4) adequate preparation of the child and the parents for the therapeutic program.—*R. E. Perl.*

(See also abstract 5241)

CHILD GUIDANCE

5663. Gottschaldt, Kurt. *Probleme der Jugendverwahrlosung; ein Bericht über psychologische Untersuchungen in der Nachkriegszeit.* (Problems of waywardness of youth; a report on psychological investigations in the postwar period.) *Arb. Entw. Psychol.*, 1950, No. 2, viii, 182 p. DM 7.35.—The detrimental effects of the economical and social breakdown during and after World War II are to be seen in the cases of 560 children and young people who were referred to behavior clinics in Berlin. Details are given of 38 case histories grouped according to the predominance of the following factors: retardation of maturation of the psycho-physical personality; waywardness of the feeble-minded; psychopathic degeneration; typical effects of inability to satisfy vital material needs.—*M. Haas.*

5664. Hulse, Wilfred C., & Rapoport, Jack. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) *What can pediatrics expect from psychoanalysis?* *Nerv. Child.*, 1952, 9, 270-277.—A number of principles of psychoanalysis are briefly discussed and their relationship to general medicine is indicated. It is felt that many psychiatric problems could be avoided if the pediatrician realized that child psychiatry is an extension of pediatrics.—*G. S. Speer.*

5665. Jessner, Lucie, & Kaplan, Samuel. "Discipline" as a problem in psychotherapy with children. *Nerv. Child.*, 1951 9, 147-155.—The child's uncooperative behavior is regarded as a symptom of an underlying disturbance, requiring treatment according to its significance. The psychotic and atypical child is felt to be unable to accept any limitations or to cooperate with the therapist. Children with psychosomatic diseases are likely to have a recurrence of physical symptoms in response to the therapist's attempt to directly apply discipline. The primary objective of psychotherapy for the child with primary conduct disturbances is the development of a personality well enough integrated to be able to accept discipline. It is felt that in the neurotic and normal child the misbehavior is a symptom of conflict and psychotherapy attempts to reinforce desirable components by application of discipline in the proper time and amount.—*G. S. Speer.*

5666. Lerner, Samuel. (Jewish Family Service, St. Paul, Minnesota.) *The diagnostic basis of institutional care for children.* *Soc. Casework*, 1952, 33, 105-111.—Following a brief discussion of the common needs of all children, regardless of where they live, the author examines "(1) what special needs institutions can meet; (2) which children, according to individual diagnosis, need institutional placement;

(3) what types of institutions are indispensable; and (4) the common principles that should govern all institutions in caring for dependent or maladjusted children."—*L. B. Costin.*

5667. Nitzberg, Harold. (*U. Denver, Denver, Colo.*) The social worker in an institution for asthmatic children. *Soc. Casewk.* 1952, 33, 111-117.—This discussion is based on the writer's experience at the National Home for Jewish Children in Denver, with a population of one hundred children ranging from the age of 5 through middle adolescence. The following aspects of the caseworker's role are examined: (1) consultation with other staff members; (2) direct contacts with children; (3) preparation of the child for his return to his own home; and (4) the social service that should be available for the parents.—*L. B. Costin.*

(See also abstract 5841)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5668. Arnstein, E. (*Hadasah Youth Service, Jerusalem*). Problems of vocational guidance in Israel. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1951, 27, 398-402.—A review of the growth and development of the vocational guidance program in the State of Israel. Many problems remain to be solved and the need for research not only in the field of test standardization but in personality, human assessment, and many related areas of psychosocial competence is stressed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5669. Besouchet, Inês. Um caso de orientação profissional disjuntiva. (A case of disjunctive vocational orientation.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(1), 61-67.—A 54 year old man with difficulty in making a decision as to the choice of engineering or law as a vocation is found at the *Instituto de Seleção e Orientação Profissional* from bio-psychosocial data, physio-somatic data, tests of vocational interests, aptitude and intelligence tests (abstract, spatial, verbal), scientific aptitude, artistic aptitude and personality tests to have a profile in the light of which he is advised to pursue engineering as a career and music as a hobby.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5670. Greenleaf, Walter J. Educational and vocational information. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 149-58.—A descriptive analysis of 60 sources of educational and vocational data published between 1947 and 1950. Included are sources of facts and figures on school and college enrollments, drop-outs, and costs; occupational research, data on unemployment, migration within the country, and income distribution among occupations; and manufacturing and occupational trends and outlooks.—*W. W. Brickman.*

5671. Lock, Harold F. Current research needs in vocational guidance. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 142-145.—The author briefly discusses needs which he considers fundamental: extensive survey of existing policies and practices, machinery for exchange of experience and opinions, extensive valida-

tion studies, development of criteria of occupational success, study of occupations and their classification, development of adequate job descriptions, and the development of testing techniques.—*G. S. Speer.*

5672. Raylesberg, Daniel D. A contribution to a theory of vocational choice. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 198-202.—The author proposes that "one of the important determiners of vocational choice is the individual's perception of the various aspects of an occupation within the frame of reference of his set of values." He feels that the "evidence would seem to indicate that most occupations have room for people with diverse personality patterns provided they can select an aspect of the occupation in harmony with their value structure and abilities. Vocational counseling should therefore be oriented in the direction of choice within occupational fields as well as among occupational fields."—*H. Feifel.*

5673. Schultz, Irwin J., & Levine, Abraham S. (*Human Resources Research Center, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.*) Before the wild, blue yonder: counseling in the classification program for Air Force men. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 182-185.—The Career Guidance Program of the Air Force was instituted to supplement the Airman Classification Test Battery as a basis for the assignment of personnel, because of the deficiencies of test batteries in prediction, the importance of job satisfaction for morale, and the responsibility of training its members for appropriate careers.—*G. S. Speer.*

5674. Shartle, Carroll L. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) Occupational information, its development and application. 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. xiii, 425 p. \$5.00.—In this edition (see 20: 2052) material has been added in Chapter I and throughout the book about the uses of occupational information particularly by counselors, and the book has been brought up to date regarding recently prepared information. Special sections added include a list of sources of occupational information, a completed job analysis report to illustrate format and style, the 1950 Census Classification of Occupations and Industries, and the New York system for filing occupational information materials.—*A. J. Sprow.*

5675. Van der Heijden, Ph.M. Problematiek der toegepaste psychologie; enkele kanttekeningen bij het 10.000ste onderzoek. (The problem of applied psychology; some notes on occasion of the 10,000th case). *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951, No. 15/16, 1-11.—On the celebration of the 10,000th case of the Amsterdam Psychotechnical Laboratory its director reviews briefly the growth of applied, i.e. mainly industrial psychology. As compared to the year 1937 there has been an immense increase in the validity of its diagnostics, through a teamwork approach by means of which a total personality evaluation has become possible with 80% of cases having a complete agreement between judges. One of the major problems now is felt to be that of professional ethics.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

(See also abstracts 5446, 5798, 5832)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

5676. Antoni, Nils. Die Pathologie des Seelenlebens. (Psychopathology.) In Kats, D., *Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 463-490.—A general introduction to abnormal psychology is briefly outlined.—R. Tyson.

5677. Beeck, M. in der. Zur Psychologie des Kriegsgefangenen. (On the psychology of the prisoner of war). *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 136-140.—Report of an unsystematic multilateral nature, describing personal experiences.—J. Deussen.

5678. Davidoff, Eugene. Stress factors involved in the maladjustment of soldiers: analysis of 500 consecutive cases. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1951, 25, 108-114.—A statistical study of various stresses and strains encountered during the military training period of 500 maladjusted trainees of World War II. Arduousness of the physical training, including newness of the physical factors involved, and arduousness of technical training, including newness of the adaptive situation and dislike for regimentation, accounted for about 25% of the difficulties encountered. Reaction to partial physical disability accounted for 14%. Homesickness and family problems were responsible for about 10% and poor motivation for 7%. In 51% of the cases stress factors were not of primary importance and the previous personality of the soldier played a greater role. More than 80% of the cases seen were associated with anxiety, somatic reactions or inadequate personality.—A. Weider.

5679. Delgado, Honorio. (U. Buenos Aires, Argentina.) Introducción a la psicopatología. (Introduction to psychopathology.) *Monogr. Psicol., U. Buenos Aires*; 1950, No. 1, 43 p.—Several criteria for the determination of normal behavior and a discussion on the influence of the early Greek thinkers upon modern psychopathology are presented. The application of this field of study is viewed in terms of three different approaches: general psychiatry, clinical psychiatry, and medical psychology. A combination of analysis and synthesis is considered essential for the proper diagnosis and treatment of the mentally ill; this constitutes an art which is based mostly upon subjective evaluation and experience.—A. Berger.

5680. Eisenstein, Victor W. Differential psychotherapy of borderline states. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 379-401.—The borderline group consists of descriptively neurotic but dynamically psychotic patients. This group cannot be treated successfully by standard psychoanalysis but requires active support from the therapist, avoidance of free association, and use of the sitting position. Differences in technique must be appreciated to avoid the production of frank psychosis. Selective therapeutic measures are required in regard to fantasy, hostility, homosexual material, acting out, and suicidal impulses. It is very often necessary to work with families of these patients. 18 references.—D. Prager.

5681. Henry, Jules. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Family structure and the transmission of neurotic behavior. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 800-818.—A coding system has been devised that makes possible a quick and relatively precise evaluation of the fundamental behavior patterns and attitudes of an interactional system within the family. It is used by the author to illustrate the transmission in a family of a rigid interactional pattern of pathogenic quality (neurosis). While the pathogenic quality of family interaction sets the stage for the development of behavior disorder, it is important to remember also that the specific configuration of the interaction patterns is determined by the cultural milieu.—R. E. Perl.

5682. Kanzer, Mark. Repetitive nightmares after a battlefield killing. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1949, 23, 120-126.—The author discusses the case of a soldier, hospitalized because of malaria, who suffered from a repetitive nightmare which reproduced an encounter with the enemy. Puzzling aspects of the dream were traced under amytal narcosis to a battlefield killing which the soldier sought to conceal. Therapeutic progress occurred after the "forced confession" under amytal, and was accompanied by changes in the repetitive nightmare which became less stereotyped and showed the increasing influence of day-to-day experiences and also of old Oedipal conflicts of the dreamer. The transformations within the nightmare parallel the processes by which traumatic experiences are incorporated into the normal personality of the adult.—A. Weider.

5683. Karpman, Ben. Psychosis with psychopathic personality: an untenable diagnosis. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 618-640.—Only 4 of 24 cases diagnosed as psychopathic personality were true psychopaths. The other 20 were chiefly antisocial neurotics and psychotics. We should dispense entirely with the term "Psychosis with Psychopathic Personality."—D. Prager.

5684. Kehr, Ferdinand Adalbert. (*Psychiatrische und Nervenkl. Mönster, Westfalen.*) Das Verstehen und Begreifen in der Psychiatrie. (Understanding and comprehension in psychiatry.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme (New York: Grune & Stratton), 1951. iv, 58 p. DM 5.70.—The epistemological problems in the understanding of psychological events are investigated, focussing almost exclusively on those of the psychoses. The approach to such an understanding is based on rational logic, associations, the underlying motives, the teleology, and the phenomenological manifestations of the patient. This study presents the weaknesses and limitations of an "understanding psychology" ("verstehende Psychologie"). While understanding is considered important in deepening the patient's confidence in the psychiatrist, it is concluded that being "entirely subjective, it cannot provide a generally, i.e. scientifically, useful foundation for the nosology of the mental illnesses."—C. T. Bever.

5685. Lewis, Nolan D. C. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, New York.) A report on the research

program of the Psychiatric Institute 1950. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1951, 25, 1-21.—The author reports on the research program dealing with the nature and causes of mental disorders being carried on at the Institute with the following fields represented: Biochemistry, pharmacology, internal medicine, bacteriology; neuropathology, psychology, psychiatry.—A. Weider.

5686. Rockower, Leonard W. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act and the mentally ill in New York State. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1949, 23, 96-104.—Among the many problems and needs of the mentally ill, the subject of their vocational adjustment constitutes for them a most important segment of total community usefulness. Vocational rehabilitation is a positive instrument for restoring mentally ill persons to industrial living. In dollars and cents, it is serving the community by conserving individual potentialities for good and useful living. It is a constructive force in reeducating the employer group as to the neuropsychiatrically-disabled person's ability to do a job as well as the next person—through proper employment placement.—A. Weider.

5687. Sagarra, José Solé. (*Clinical Hosp. Barcelona, Spain.*) Kretschmer y la psiquiatria española. (Kretschmer and Spanish psychiatry.) *Clin. y Lab.*, 1950, 50, 375-381.—Kretschmer typology is reviewed in relation to Spanish psychiatry. It is pointed out that the principal ideas of Kretschmer have been accepted and evaluated by Spanish psychiatrists since their first exposition in Germany; that the psychophysical characteristics of Spanish mental patients are similar to those of other countries with slight variations of racial origin; that the athletic type is not as prevalent as in Northern Europe and North America; that in Spain leptosomes predominate in schizophrenic males and the dysplastic form predominates in female schizophrenics.—F. C. Sumner.

5688. Snesev, P. E. Teoreticheskie osnovy patologicheskoi anatomii psikhicheskikh boleznei. (Theoretical foundations of pathological anatomy of psychic diseases.) Moscow: Medgiz, 1950. 371 p., 21 rub. 30 kop.—This work consists of two parts: (1) an introductory section devoted to general theoretical questions in psychiatry; (2) the remainder to an exposition of the "bases of patho-architectonics and those of the histopathology of psychic and nervous illness." The underlying thesis is that the "pathological anatomy of mental diseases must assist in explaining the pathophysiological essence of mental disturbances and in this way be of service to the practical tasks of clinical psychiatry."—I. D. London.

5689. v. Baeyer, W. Gegenwärtige Psychiatrie in den Vereinigten Staaten. (Contemporary psychiatry in the United States.) *Nervenarzt*, 1950, 21, 2-9.—A résumé of an educational trip in 1949 is recorded by 7 doctors, two among whom were psychiatrists. The conspicuousness with which the U.S.A. pays tribute to psychiatry as "the queen among the rest of the medical disciplines," was noted with great astonishment. Ranking in the

order of importance are psychoanalysis, psycho-surgery shock-therapy, and mental hygiene. Collective "group therapy" on the one hand and emphasis upon individualism on the other hand are the predominant features in psychiatric therapy.—J. Deussen.

5690. v. Stockert, F. G. Pathogenese exogener Zustandsbilder. (Pathogenesis of exogenic case-situations.) *Nervenarzt*, 1950, 21, 56-58.—Examples of such corresponding changes are cited that are typical of psychiatric symptom formation, usually they are known to be attributed to different exogenic noxa.—J. Deussen.

5691. Wendt, C. F. Über Störungen der Gegenwartsgewissheit. (On the disturbances concerned with the ascertainment of reality.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 238-244.—The psychological connotation and the meaningfulness with which reality can be determined takes on a particular significance when related to the events in a person's life. It is assumed that interferences with the person's orientation to reality account for hallucinations and the phenomena of depersonalization in schizophrenics.—J. Deussen.

(See also abstract 5194)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

5692. Benton, Arthur L., Hutcheon, James F., & Seymour, Elsie. Arithmetic ability, finger localization capacity and right-left discrimination in normal and defective children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 756-766.—These data on children offer no support for the contention of Strauss and Werner that a significant association exists between arithmetic ability and finger localizing ability, either in normal or subnormal children. There does seem to be some relationship between right-left discrimination and finger-localizing ability and some subnormal children were markedly defective in these areas.—R. E. Perl.

5693. Cares, Reuben M. Juvenile amaurotic family idiocy: features suggestive of precocious senility. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 445-457.—Pathological and histochemical studies indicate pigmentary and neuronal changes are similar in the juvenile, amaurotic idiot and the senile brain. Regardless of etiology, a final clinicopathological state of senility is reached in the nervous system of juvenile amaurotic family idiocy. 24 references.—D. Prager.

5694. Edwards, A. S. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Measurement of involuntary movement in the feeble-minded. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 153-155.—86 mental defectives (43 males, 43 females) and a control group of 1000 normal, unselected subjects were measured on finger tremor by means of the author's finger tromometer. Results indicate "that feeble-minded individuals have considerably greater finger tremor than do normal subjects. The feeble-minded females have a much increased finger tremor as compared with normal

females. The increase for feeble-minded males is considerably less."—H. Feifel.

5695. Fleeson, William. Social isolation and feral behavior in a child of three. *J. Lancet*, 1951, 71, 185-187.—A three year old boy with a history of "relatively complete social isolation from birth" was observed over a period of two years. His first three years were spent with a mentally deficient mother, an elderly grandmother, and a possibly psychotic uncle. The mother's relationship with the boy was warm and permissive, a relationship which the author suggests facilitated the boy's treatment and recovery from severe disturbance when separated from his mother.—M. F. Fiedler.

5696. Frank, John P. My son's story. New York: Knopf, 1952. ix, 209 p. \$3.00.—The father of an infant boy with cortical atrophy tells in a narrative fashion of their experience with the child as neurological symptoms appeared and extensive study established a diagnosis. The parents accepted the situation and finally decided that institutionalization was the best program for the child; their problems in finding a satisfactory institution are related. Self evaluation of the parents' emotional problems are the center of the account.—C. M. Louttit.

5697. Rey, Andre. (U. Geneve, Switzerland.) L'examen psychologique dans les cas de retard mental profond. (Psychological examination in cases of profound mental deficiency.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1951, 12, 302-303.—Various methods of psychological examinations permit the definition of 5 levels of mental deficiency: (1) subject able to react to verbal orders by the execution of various tasks (level of execution of tasks); (2) subject unable to react to verbal orders, but able to imitate (level of imitation of adaptive acts); (3) the subject cannot imitate but is sensitive to environmental stimuli (stimulus-response level); (4) the subject responds only to stimuli in direct contact with his body; (5) the subject reacts only to organic conditions.—A. Manoil.

5698. Sarason, Seymour B. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Aspects of a community program for the retarded child. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1952, 48, 201-207.—A community program should aim at early identification of mentally retarded children, helping parents to obtain a realistic understanding of a child's capacities, planning with parents the future program of the child, and coordinating the efforts of the schools with those of parents. Clinics with medical, psychological, and educational specialists are necessary among the facilities.—W. L. Wilkins.

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

5699. Benedetti, G. (U. Burghölzli, Zürich.) Beispiel einer strukturanalytischen und pharmakodynamischen Untersuchung an einem Fall von Alkoholhalluzinose, Charakterneurose und psycho-reaktiver Halluzinose. (Example of a structure-analytical and pharmaceutical-dynamic investigation of a case of alcohol hallucinosis, character

neurosis, and psychoreactive hallucinosis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 177-192.—The case presented is of interest because of the combination of alcoholic and purely psychogenic hallucinosis, and the similarity between the alcohol hallucinations and those on administration of lysergic acid. This similarity might suggest a psychological predisposition toward hallucinations i.e. an underlying psychodynamic basis.—E. Ochs.

5700. Bergler, Edmund. Neurotic helplessness in the "masochistic situation in reverse." *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 418-423.—The neurotic husband is at once rendered completely helpless by his wife's martyred facial expression. The husband who wishes to be the mistreated child is thus turned into the cruel mother. The guilt because of his "cruelty" renders him helpless to untie the Gordian knot. This is a reversal of his banal masochistic fantasy "bad mother mistreats me."—D. Prager.

5701. Bergler, Edmund. "Small change" of guilt feelings. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1949, 23, 54-62.—"The whole technique employed by the unconscious ego in neutralizing super-ego reproaches, teaches us even greater respect for that part of the unconscious personality. Despite its weakness, it is a real 'trouble-shooter' in the personality."—A. Weider.

5702. Clinger, Orris W. & Johnson, Nelson A. Purposeful inhalation of gasoline vapors. *Psychiat. Quart.* 1951, 25, 557-567.—Two maladjusted adolescent boys inhaled gasoline vapors to experience pleasurable hallucinosis and forget unpleasant reality. One was schizoid while the other showed actual schizophrenic symptoms. Sexual fantasies are associated with the inhalation. Investigation should be made of the prevalence of this inhalation habit.—D. Prager.

5703. Coleman, James C. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The role of hostility in fingernail biting. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 238-244.—The performance of a group of nailbiters and a control group on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study and an Interview Questionnaire were analyzed. Nailbiters were significantly more impulsive and intro-punitive. They also felt more frequently that they held anger or resentment within themselves. No differences were found in the type of situation which aroused hostility, or in the prevalence of hostility in phantasy.—H. Feifel.

5704. Dinolfo, Anthony. (4041 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.) Psychotherapy in sexual perversion. *J. Amer. osteop. Ass.*, 1951, 51, 192-194.—The case history of a pedophile is presented and the psychotherapeutic measure taken with success is described which was twofold: (1) the creation of a situation in which the patient could express aggression without the threat of rejection as in the original father-son relationship; (2) the maintenance of attitudes that would permit the patient to accept his own sexual strivings as having worth.—F. C. Sumner.

5705. Freyhan, F. A. Psychopathology of personality functions in psychopathic personalities. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 458-471.—Psychopaths

show dysfunctioning in affectivity, conation, and empathy. "The psychopath" is a fictitious entity. The disturbances involved differ decisively from case to case and offer dissimilar therapeutic prospects. Treatment cannot affect basic pathology but aims at restoring a state of compensation.—D. Prager.

5706. Gutierrez-Noriega, C. (U. San Marcos, Peru). *El cocaismo en Sud América*. (Cocaine addiction in South America). *Scientia*, 1951, 86, 234-238.—Cocaine addiction is one of the most important toxicological problems of South America today. "From 18,000 to 20,000 tons of the drug are consumed annually by six million people in the Andes region extending from Peru to Argentina. Causes of the addiction are closely related to economic factors, particularly to a deficiency in diet. Its prolonged use produces deterioration of the intellect and changes in personality."—N. De Palma.

5707. Hampton, Peter J. (Cleveland Coll., Cleveland, O.) *Representative studies of alcoholism and personality: I. Naturalistic studies*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 203-210.—A review of the naturalistic, comparative, and classificatory descriptions of alcoholic personality types. 11 references.—J. C. Franklin.

5708. Hampton, Peter J. (Cleveland Coll., Cleveland 14, O.) *Representative studies of alcoholism and personality: II. Clinical studies*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 211-222.—A review of personality characteristics of chronic drinkers drawn from clinical observations, case history materials, and clinical intuition. 23 references.—J. C. Franklin.

5709. Hampton, Peter J. (Cleveland Coll., Cleveland 14, O.) *Representative studies of alcoholism and personality: III. Psychometric studies*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 223-233.—A review of the personality characteristics of alcoholics from studies using projective and non-projective tests. 32 references.—J. C. Franklin.

5710. Hendin, Herbert. *Psychodynamic motivational factors in suicide*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 672-678.—Suicidal patients are placed in three groups: (1) Those with spite or desire to force love (a) reactive depression, (b) character disorder; (2) loss of loved object; (3) guilt (schizophrenic group).—D. Prager.

5711. Karpman, Ben. *Insecurity in search of security*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 23-43.—Insecurity is an ever-present condition which is ushered in at birth, perhaps even prenatally, is present in varying aspects throughout all the varying periods of life, and is terminated only by death. All the neurotic symptoms with which we are fairly familiar are fundamentally expressions of insecurity. The functioning of insecurity feelings is traced through the various periods of life.—L. N. Solomon.

5712. Katz, Charles J. (2018 Gilpin Avenue, Wilmington 6, Del.) *A pragmatic approach to the control of "chronic alcoholism"*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 22-34.—In view of the failure of rehabili-

tation of the chronic alcoholic a program is presented for consideration involving the evaluation of the patient as a psychobiologic unique entity (not by epithet), his education by the graduated approach, enforced restriction of activity and prolonged abstinence for an indefinite time and "prevention of the creation or perpetuation of the alcoholic addict state."—N. H. Pronko.

5713. Kleinsorge, Hellmuth. *Phosphaturie und Persönlichkeit*. (Phosphaturia and personality.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 205-214.—The personality of 18 patients showing "genuine" phosphaturia during routine physical examination was studied by means of the Rorschach and Wartegg (Drawing Completion) tests. 4 illustrative case histories and summary findings on the tests are presented. 8 Wartegg records are reproduced. Patients tended to show a neurotic personality structure, lack of capacity for empathy, interpersonal and marital difficulties, and vegetative disturbances. 22 references.—E. Ochs.

5714. Nayel, A. K. *The mechanism of displacement*. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949-1950, 5, 243-252.—Tension caused by ambivalent feelings is released through displacement. The author explains the aggressiveness of school children as a displacement of aggression directed towards the father and advises the displacement of aggression against members of the family to outside sources.—L. H. Melikian.

5715. Roth, Nathan. *Some observations on obsessive-compulsive behavior*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 7-22.—"Obsessional doubting originates in doubts as to the actual existence of love. The patient sees only hostility as possessing reality value, with all ambivalence containing love as a spurious facade to the real feeling of underlying hostility." Compulsive acts serve two purposes: (1) they ward off or undo the hostility in the patient toward others, and (2) they assure that the patient does not give or accept love. Therapy consists of analysis of the traumatic events which gave rise to the mistrust of love.—L. N. Solomon.

5716. Seidenberg, Robert. *Psychosexual aspects of Hymen*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 472-474.—Hymen, a male (father), is the name given to the membrane in the vagina. Father is in mother. Both father and mother become castrators. Two cases of impotence revealed this idea of castration as a cooperative enterprise.—D. Prager.

5717. Tas, J. *Psychical disorders among inmates of concentration camps and repatriates*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 679-690.—Children showed symptoms of desocialization. Many neurotics and psychotics were very well in camp, others perished, while still others were uninfluenced. Reactive states in persons without pathological antecedents occurred but were rare. Frequency of self-murder was low. Even light depression and discouragement directly endangered life. Children and adults were very responsive to psychotherapy. Disorders among repatriates often appear months or years after they return home.—D. Prager.

5718. Williams, E. Y. Treatment of drug addiction: preliminary report. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 604-612.—Withdrawal symptoms of drug addicts could be treated in the general hospital effectively by intravenous calcium gluconate and barbiturates combined according to individual variations. 18 references.—D. Prager.

5719. Zeckel, Adolf. Hypnotherapy in a case of amnesia with suicide attempt. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 484-499.—When she left hypnoanalytic treatment, the suicidal risk had diminished considerably and the patient was ready for analysis. The lifting of isolation as a defense was the main agent thru which a therapeutic result was reached.—D. Prager.

(See also abstract 5277)

SPEECH DISORDERS

5720. Parker, William R. Pathology of speech. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951. xiv, 321 p. \$3.25.—The author suggests that relationships exist between speech improvement, personality improvement, and character improvement. The book is divided into organic and functional disorders of speech. Each classification is approached with emphasis on personality improvement. Chapter one is devoted to general diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Therapy is discussed in separate chapters for disturbances of the larynx, cleft lip and cleft palate, cerebral palsy, bulbar palsy, deaf and hard of hearing, aphasia, delayed speech, articulatory disorders, and stuttering.—G. Shames.

5721. Westlake, Harold. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) A system for developing speech with cerebral palsied children. Part IV. *Crippled Child*, 1951, 29(4), 18-21; 29.—This article (see 76: 3596) continues the discussion of specific techniques used to develop speech in cerebral palsied children. Special attention is given here to the development of peristalsis and to the stabilization of motor involvements which interfere with speech.—G. S. Speer.

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

5722. Ahto, Aito. Dangerous habitual criminals; a psychopathologic and sociologic study of 216 segregated criminals. *Acta psychiat. Kbh., Suppl.*, 1951, No. 69, 168 p.—Of 216 Finnish criminals, all were psychopaths. The characteristic features in order of prevalence were: restlessness, egocentrism, lack of willpower, instability, rashness, uncommunicativeness, irritability, emotional coldness and shallowness, and self-emphasis. These factors are more important than the evil influence of surrounding factors. The latter originates either in the criminals themselves or in their near relatives (heredity).—D. Prager.

5723. Bachet, M. (Prisons de Fresnes, Paris, France.) The concept of encéphaloses criminelles (criminogenic encephalosis). *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 794-799.—The concept of criminogenic encephalosis had its beginning in the finding

of a high incidence of enuresis in the histories of male delinquents. Two sets of facts are presented: (1) enuresis, sleep disturbances, and delinquency; (2) epidemic encephalitis, sleep disorders, and delinquency. The correlation between sleep disorders and social disorders are especially significant for the science of criminology. Enuresis and disorders of sleep consistently occur in 30 to 60% of male delinquents.—R. E. Perl.

5724. Banay, Ralph S. The disciplining of delinquents. *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 163-166.—The goal of discipline is to create a well-rounded, fully autonomous, mature adult who will be able, in turn, to discipline his own children to the same purpose.—G. S. Speer.

5725. Barnes, Harry E., & Teeters, Negley K. New horizons in criminology. 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951. xvi, 887 p. \$5.95.—This is a complete revision of the first edition of this book (see 17:3200). The present volume is shorter than the former and a considerable reduction in historical and source material occurs. The emphasis of the authors is on the present. The volume is in two books: Criminology and Penology. The first book separates into contemporary crime; factors favorable to criminality; criminal justice. The second book is concerned with punishment other than imprisonment; reformation of criminal law and punishment within institutions; the new penology; the struggle between punishment and reformation; reform of criminals outside of institutions; and new horizons in treatment and prevention.—R. J. Corsini.

5726. Bassi, Amleto. (U. Bari, Italy.) Il reattivo di Rorschach applicato a 103 minorenni traviati. (The Rorschach test applied to 103 juvenile delinquents.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1950, 78(2), 115-193.—Results of administering the Rorschach test to 103 juvenile delinquents from 10 to 14 years of age are given. It is concluded that the typical juvenile offender is normal as to intelligence, slightly extratensive with coartedness of the intraversive element as to character; that as compared with normal subjects the 103 juvenile delinquents do not present elements of abnormality. Factors such as autistic thinking, inhibition, feeling of aggression, egocentric affection and impulsive emotivity are present or absent in normal measure.—F. C. Sumner.

5727. Chazall, Jean. Unruly gangs of children and their readjustment to society. In *UNESCO, Vagrant Children*, (26: 5741), 44-59.—The reasons for the existence of gangs of unruly children in Europe are the social disorganization and the emotional harms resulting from the war. Children band together to fulfill certain social needs and they commit crimes often only to exist. The "Friendship Team" has been of value in checking the growth of these bands. An adult joins one of these groups and once he has the confidence of the members, he attempts to guide them. Work in the streets is cheaper and more effective than the creation of boarding establishments.—R. J. Corsini.

5728. Craig, Leita. (Kansas Boy's Industrial School, Topeka.) A book program for delinquent boys. *Menninger Quart.*, 1951, 5, 16-20.—Over a three year period, workers in a state custodial institution have demonstrated that "delinquent" boys will respond to good books, reading aloud, and story records. A reading room was furnished in each cottage and later a school library was organized. Means of motivating boys to read are discussed.—W. A. Varvel.

5729. Gardner, George E. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston.) The institution as therapist. *Child*, 16, 1952, 70-72.—The chief problem of those dealing with a delinquent is to help him to change his disabling concepts of himself and of other human beings as aggressive, destructive, and predatory. This therapeutic goal can be realized only in an institution which makes possible relationships of security and non-combativeness. Even when individual psychotherapy is not available to most children in a corrective institution, good experiences of group living can help a child to achieve insight into their own motives and changed concepts of human behavior.—M. F. Fiedler.

5730. Hartogs, Renatus. Discipline in the early life of sex-delinquents and sex-criminals. *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 167-173.—While further investigation is felt necessary, the nature of a sex offense has been correlated to certain characteristics of early discipline and corporal punishment. It is felt that these types and tendencies have been established: fellators and sodomists frequently have an early history of severe rejection and physical punishment through an overly strict father, and a passive-receptive mother; rapists had an early history of severe physical punishment through dominating, sadistic, and castrating mothers, with passive, dependent fathers; incestuous offenders had been rejected by their fathers, and over protected by their mothers, and had received less severe parental discipline; exhibitionists had histories of severely punitive discipline administered by both parents.—G. S. Speer.

5731. Karanikas, Demetre. (Salonica U., Salonika, Greece.) The causes of juvenile vagrancy and crime. In *UNESCO, Vagrant children*, (26: 5741), 69-77.—Vagrants are not criminals but parasites who live at society's expense. But vagrancy leads to crime and it is society's responsibility to take cognizance of this social danger. The classical theory that crime depends on the free will of individuals is giving way to the new criminology which views crime as arising out of social conditions. Adults must be conscious of the problems of youth.—R. J. Corsini.

5732. Karpman, Ben. Psychoanalytic study of a case of murder. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 245-270.—The homicide represented an emotional discharge of accumulated hostility due to lifelong frustration and resentment. The victim was merely the first unfortunate man with whom the patient came in contact when his emotions reached the point of ex-

plosion. Analysis earlier would have prevented the crime.—D. Prager.

5733. Kröber, E. Über Haftpsychosen. (Prison-psychosis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 408-413.—33 upper-middle class political prisoners were observed while in 6 month custody. Initial adjustment was difficult but did not persist. Symptom formation in some cases are of the nature of prison-psychosis.—J. Deussen.

5734. Makris, —. Vagrant children in Greece. In *UNESCO, Vagrant children*, (26: 5741), 25-28.—52 children's communities and 3 educational centers have been opened in Greece to accommodate the 18,000 children displaced by the war. One of the most effective methods of resocializing these youth has been the Scout movement, and the establishment of children's villages. 1200 children taken as prisoners by the Greek army were sent to a National Training School on the island of Leros. Within a month or two the attitudes of these children changed considerably and they became capable of good social adjustment.—R. J. Corsini.

5735. Mastropaolo, Giovanni. Vagrant children in Austria. In *UNESCO, Vagrant children*, (26: 5741), 19-24.—The problem of vagrant children in Austria has increased in the past several years but is not considered out of control. Two institutions, one a private home run by the Quakers in Vienna, and the other "The Vienna Educational Center for the rehabilitation and the prevention of delinquency" at Eggenburg are described. Both are open institutions of the co-educational type and great efforts are made to give the children feelings of love and security.—R. J. Corsini.

5736. Mastropaolo, Giovanni. Vagrant children in Italy. In *UNESCO, Vagrant children*, (26: 5741), 29-40.—Bands of vagrant children represent a chronic Italian problem due to the post-war occupation, hunger and poverty. Although the government is most concerned with those who are delinquent, it considers the problem not too serious. Religious organizations all over Italy have established centers of various types for the protection and the instruction of these children.—R. J. Corsini.

5737. Peck, Harris B. (Columbia U., New York.) Why does a young delinquent resist treatment? *Child*, 16, 1951, 34-36; 43-44.—Delinquents and their families are often resistant to treatment offered by social agencies. It is suggested that we need to change the kind of settings in which we treat delinquents from formal ones of court or other agency to settings where delinquents may go spontaneously. The community must assume responsibility for providing for the unmet needs of all children by reaching out into the schools, playgrounds and other centers where children gather. In such familiar settings supported by the presence of their contemporaries delinquent children are better able to tolerate adults who represent authority to them. The work of the N.Y.C. Youth Board is described as an example of such a program.—M. F. Fiedler.

5738. Rose, Kurt E. (*The Habit Clinic for Child Guidance. Boston, Mass.*) **Personality structure and therapeutic manipulation of a young offender.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 838-844.—Therapeutic techniques used on a group of young thieves are discussed and one case is described in detail. The primary tool of treatment was ego strengthening through relief of oral and castration anxiety by means of a therapeutic relationship. Orthodox office treatment was not used. The therapist went out on the street with the patients, bought them candy, knives, etc., went to churches, museums, stores with them, gratified their needs and supported their egos and superegos.—R. E. Perl.

5739. Rotten, Elisabeth. **Vagrant children in Germany.** In *UNESCO, Vagrant children* (see 26: 5741), 11-18.—Due to the fact that millions of German families were uprooted from their communities during the war, a very large and uncounted number of homeless vagrant children have resulted. In the British Zone alone 40,000 young vagrants, supporting themselves by black marketing, theft, and prostitution, were reported before the currency reform. A number of organizations, private and public, have attempted to re-establish these youth. Self-help organizations and hostels have arisen and over 300 are reported in Germany. The need to save these homeless youth is one of Germany's major problems.—R. J. Corsini.

5740. Scudder, Kenyon J. **Prisoners are people.** Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1952. 286 p. \$3.00.—The superintendent of the California minimum security penal institution at Chino here describes its origin and operation. Major emphasis is upon the adjustment aspects of the penological theory basic to the institution that prisoners will respond favorably to treatment aimed at rehabilitation in which the requirement that they must accept responsibility for their own actions is crucial.—C. M. Louttit.

5741. UNESCO. **Vagrant children.** UNESCO Publ. No. 644, 1951. 92 p.—This pamphlet consists of a collection of reports written for the Conference of Experts at Charleroi. Part 1, "The problem of vagrant children in Europe" consists of four chapters, and part 2, "Group vagrancy and street children" has three chapters. Each chapter is abstracted separately. A final conclusion is presented by Jean Chazall, judge of the Children's Court at Seine.—R. J. Corsini.

5742. Venturini, Maria. **Street children.** In *UNESCO Vagrant Children*, (26: 5741), 60-68.—The conditions of life for the mass of children in Italy, especially the southern part, are distressingly bad. In Naples, over 100,000 houses were destroyed during the war. Children have no place to go except into the streets. Children in groups or alone are often engaged in illegal activities about which in many cases civil authorities do nothing because they realize the causes for the behavior. The psychological consequences of the absence of organized gang membership is to make social adjustment more

difficult. A society for the study and treatment of all types of handicapped children (SIAME) was set up in 1948.—R. J. Corsini.

5743. Wattenberg, William W., Faigenbaum, David, Franklin, John, & Balistrieri, James J. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) **Factors linked to father's age among delinquent boys.** *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1950, 3, 167-181.—Data from interview records with delinquent boys in the age range 10-16 were analyzed. The authors conclude: "(1) There is no evidence that . . . age of father is related to quantity or type of father-son contact. (2) There is evidence that comparative youthfulness of fathers is linked to parental separation or divorce and that this may lead to personality distortion resulting in delinquency . . . (3) To trace out the influence of father-son ties, well-designed longitudinal studies are needed."—H. Feifel.

PSYCHOSES

5744. Andreani, Gino. **Su un caso di schizofrenia in un bambino di cinque anni.** (A case of schizophrenia in a child of five years in age.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1951, 79, 189-210.—Schizophrenia in a 5-year old boy who previously had shown a normal intellectual level is described. This symptomatology disappeared entirely after some months and now after 3 years, the child continues to be completely normal. The literature is reviewed and the different diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic problems involved in the clinical case are discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

5745. Binetti, Paolo. **Il fattore "ereditarietà" nella malinconia involutiva.** (The "heredity" factor in involuntional melancholia.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1951, 79, 169-188.—The heredity factor is studied in 47 patients afflicted with involuntional melancholia and admitted from 1941 to 1950 to the Psychiatric Hospital of Venice. Investigations made in the family circle of the patients revealed only 14 cases with hereditary defects (8 cases among the women and 5 among the men). In no case was observed the presence of heredity similar to the malady in consideration; in 4 cases only did one observe in the family the presence of a "dysthymic state"; for all the others it was a question of atypical and allomorphic defects. It is concluded that involuntional melancholia is not due to constitutional and hereditary disposition to depressive states but is an independent clinical entity.—F. C. Sumner.

5746. Callaway, E. (*Worcester State Hosp., Mass.*) **Slow wave phenomena in intensive electroshock.** *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 157-162.—23 schizophrenic patients were given intensive electroshock therapy (4 convulsions per day for 7 days) with EEG studies being made throughout the cycle and during the recovery period. Quantitative determinations were made of percent time slow activity, delta index and percent time alpha. After the third day there was no alpha activity and slow activity had reached a maximum. At the end of treatment there was little alpha or slow activity, but the

latter then increased in amount for several days before its gradual disappearance. No residual abnormality was present in any patient 5 months after treatment.—C. E. Henry.

5747. Case, Mary Ellen. The forgotten ones; an exploratory project in the use of group activities for the treatment of deteriorated psychotic patients. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1951, 21, 199-231.—Eight hospitalized schizophrenic patients met in regularly scheduled group meetings the manifest purpose of which was to encourage development of social relationships through entering into group activities like games, group eating, etc. The social relationships of all the participants improved at the end. Of the 7 included in the final analysis 5 improved markedly and 2 slightly.—G. Elias.

5748. Feldman, Marvin J. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.), & Drasgow, James. A visual-verbal test for schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1951, 25, 55-64.—The aim of this study was to construct a test to discriminate schizophrenics from normals. This was done by an *a priori* construction of items based upon the theory that schizophrenics have difficulty in (1) formulating abstract concepts and (2) shifting from one concept to another with the same set of stimuli. The test of 43 items was labeled the visual-verbal test of concept formation. The test scores discriminated schizophrenics from normals with a high degree of accuracy. The data indicated that the impairment in conceptual thinking in schizophrenics is determined to a greater extent by their inability to formulate abstract concepts than to the inability to shift from one concept to another with the same set of stimuli.—A. Weider.

5749. Friedlander, J. H. Comments on the relationship of the responsiveness of the adrenal cortex and schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1951, 25, 76-80.—Despite the paucity of gross pathological findings in the endocrine system of schizophrenics the relationship between endocrine function and schizophrenia is inescapable. The susceptible individual (who will eventually show a schizophrenic reaction) responds to the best of his ability to stressful situations with continued hypersecretion of the adrenal cortex. Schizophrenic patients show a lowering of cortical response to stress in inverse ratio to the severity of their illnesses. The further removed from reality they are, the less cortical response is elicited with standard stimulation.—A. Weider.

5750. Gans, Robert W. & Deutsch, Leopold P. Persistent organic and psychogenic syndrome following prolonged insulin coma. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 424-433.—A case of combined organic and functional amnesia complicating prolonged insulin coma is reported. The previous paranoid psychosis may be submerged within the symptoms and behavior disturbance of the amnesia. The amnesia was inaccessible to accepted therapeutic procedures. 13 references.—D. Prager.

5751. Gérard, A. Symptomatische Psychosen bei Unternährung. (Symptomatic psychosis in malnu-

trition.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 469-471.—A report on psychic changes in the cases of 3 women after a sudden change in diet subsequent to the ill effects of hunger. The effects went beyond those normally encountered in neurasthenic symptomatology.—J. Deussen.

5752. Grosch, H. Zur Psychopathologie der organischen Bewusstseinsstörung bei symptomatischer Psychose. (On the psychopathology of limited consciousness in symptomatic psychosis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 471-478.—Concerns differential diagnosis between Bonhoeffer's exogenous reactional type and the endogenous psychosis which is relieved by the Achsen-syndrome. It is noted that the phenomena is difficult to differentiate from schizophrenic psychosis where both of the Achsen-syndromes fail to operate. The diagnostic clarification rests on the detailed phenomenological-psychopathological analysis and protracted observation.—J. Deussen.

5753. Ingvarsson, G. Hormone treated cases of menopausal psychosis. *Acta Psychiat. Kbh.*, 1951, 26, 155-176.—Of 28 cases of menopausal psychosis treated with oestradiol in large doses, 20 became symptom free, 3 improved substantially, and 5 remained unimproved. The improvement began regularly in the second week of treatment. During that week the depression and anxiety yielded first, later the hypochondria and the psycho-vegetative lability.—D. Prager.

5754. Kretschmer, E. Grundsätzliches zur modernen Entwicklung der Paranoialehre. (Study in the fundamentals of the modern development of paranoia theory.) *Nervenarzt*, 1950, 21, 1-2.—The well known psychiatrist endorses the point of view that paranoid personalities can not be placed into systematic categories but can only be understood to have their origin as expressed by nervous personality disorders or on grounds of endogenous changes, or with the onset of schizophrenia.—J. Deussen.

5755. Lipton, M. B., Tamarin, S., & Lotesta, P. Test evidence of personality change and prognosis by means of the Rorschach and Wechsler-Bellevue tests on 17 insulin-treated paranoid schizophrenics. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 434-444.—IQ doesn't change significantly as a result of insulin treatment. Insulin possibly effects improvement by desensitizing the organism and precluding complex reactions so that there is a more primitive level of adjustment. The Rorschach is of value in making prognostic estimates of improvement in paranoid schizophrenics undergoing insulin shock therapy.—D. Prager.

5756. Meneghel, Gino. (Psychiatric Hosp. Feltré, Italy.) Su di un caso di "Folie à deux." Pazzia comunicata in complesso di colpevolezza? (A case of "folie à deux." Insanity communicated in guilt-complex?) *G. Psychiat. Neuropatol.*, 1950, 78(4), 439-456.—The literature on *folie à deux* is reviewed; the nature of the phenomenon is explained. A case is presented of a delusion of guilt communicated by a husband to his wife. The explanation advanced relies on the action of heterosuggestion

and autosuggestion revealed by ideo-affective traumas and by physiological perturbations acting in a constitutionally predisposed terrain.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5757. Müller, U. G. *Gesunde Familien Schizophrenie im Rorschach Versuch.* (Healthy families of schizophrenic patients exposed to the Rorschach test.) *Nervenarzt*, 1950, 21, 29-35.—Out of the Zurich-psychiatric clinic originated a work which leads one to believe that close relatives of schizophrenics are by implication suspected of schizophrenia according to Rorschach-records; however this would mean that schizophrenia occurs more frequently in the average population than can be evidenced.—*J. Deussen.*

5758. Pollak, Gertrude K. (*Family Service, Philadelphia, Pa.*) *Ego-supportive casework with schizophrenic clients in a family agency setting.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 780-793.—In addition to serving neurotically disturbed individuals, family agencies are being called upon to give supportive treatment to prepsychotic or postpsychotic persons. Case material is presented to illustrate casework with schizophrenic clients. Criteria to decide whether a client can use a casework relationship therapeutically are (1) the client's insight into his illness, (2) his ability to establish a relationship within an exploratory period, (3) the assessment of remaining ego strength and existing ties to reality.—*R. E. Perl.*

5759. Rabassini, Aldo. *Terapia associata elettro-narcosi e piretoterapia nella schizofrenia.* (Therapy combining electronarcosis and pyretotherapy in schizophrenia.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1951, 79, 213-221.—Cases of schizophrenia are reported in which treatment with electronarcosis combined with pyretotherapy yielded 26.6% recoveries with discharge of the patient, and 60% transitory improvements. No success was obtained in the remaining 13.4% of the cases.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5760. Schimideberg, Walter. *Agoraphobia as a manifestation of schizophrenia.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1951, 38, 343-352.—Agoraphobia in this case was a disguise for schizophrenia. The agoraphobia subsided after a year of treatment of the psychosis and was replaced with a benign addiction. The addiction showed increasing obsessional elements. Twelve years after treatment the patient had held her improvement and was not psychotic.—*D. Prager.*

5761. Wildermuth, H. *Para-astronomie.* (Para-astronomy.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 80-81.—Attention is drawn to the unusual response with which a schizophrenic's advertisement was received by "para-scientists" all over Germany. In it the supposed science of "Magnetoptics" or the science of the sanative power of nature was pointed out as an example of a "substitute religion."—*J. Deussen.*

5762. Zucker, Luise. (*Lafargue Clinic, New York.*) *The psychology of latent schizophrenia; based on Rorschach studies.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 44-62.—15 features which appear in individual Rorschach interpretations and which may be

considered to be generally indicative of latent schizophrenia, are presented. Also, a brief summary of prognostically favorable signs is included. 5 case histories presented.—*L. N. Solomon.*

(See also abstract 5680)

PSYCHONEUROSES

5763. Bergler, Edmund. *The "empty bag" type of neurotic.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 613-617.—Some neurotics cling to pseudoaggressive tactics in their relations with other people as a defense against inner passivity. Since the ego is so weak and empty they can't find a substitute for their typical defense. The patient acts the part of his bad mother and the victim is himself.—*D. Prager.*

5764. Bogdanovich, L. A. *Profilaktika nevrozov.* (Prophylaxis of neuroses.) *Nauk i Zhin'*, 1951, 18(10), 15-17.—The neuroses and their treatment can be best understood on the basis of Pavlovian theory. Neuroses originate from an "overburdening of central nervous activity" which results in a disturbing "imbalance between the processes of excitation and inhibition." This imbalance is "most likely to develop in people with the weak type of nervous system or with the strong unequilibrated type." Work activity, self-education, properly directed autosuggestion, union with the collective in the up-building of a socialist society, rest, sound sleep which exercises a protective inhibition on exhausted nerve cells, and toughening of the body are some measures that may be utilized to overcome neuroses.—*I. D. London.*

5765. Malmö, Robert B., Shagass, Charles, & Heslam, R. Murray. *Blood pressure response to repeated brief stress in psychoneurosis: a study of adaptation.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 5, 167-179.—In a study comparing 22 psychoneurotics and 20 controls it was found that under conditions of imposed non-specific stress, systolic pressure showed greater adaptation in controls. Controls' pressor reactions tended to diminish as the tests continued while the patients tended to remain at the initial level.—*J. W. Bowles.*

5766. Masserman, Jules H. *La création des névroses expérimentales.* (The creation of experimental neuroses.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 799-808.—According to the science of biodynamics a conflict is defined as arising "between types of behavior which are mutually exclusive because (a) they are born from incompatible needs and (b) they cannot coexist in space and time." Experiment on different animals are reported which test the above definition.—*G. Besnard.*

5767. Miotto, Antonio. *Sul significato psicologico del sintomo neurotico.* (On the psychological significance of the neurotic symptom.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1951, 79, 155-167.—The author inclines to the sociological interpretation of neurosis, considering neurosis as the expression of a faulty social adaptation, the result of incomplete socialization of tendencies among which is underscored first of

all the imaginative function which presents itself as a rebel to group influence because the image can remain independent of verbal expression and of action. The imaginative function creates in consciousness the model of a super-esteemed Ego which constitutes the nucleus of neurosis. Therapy should be sufficiently elastic to place in operation all the means including narcoanalysis in order to obtain the loosening up of unconscious impulses and the socialization of the imaginative function.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstract 5680)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

5768. Abramson, Milton. (Mount Sinai Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.) Hypnosis in obstetrics and its relation to personality. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 355-361.—It is assumed that the techniques for natural childbirth, such as the Read method, are essentially hypnotic in nature. In the present study the hypnotic approach was used for an experimental group of 100 and the ordinary approach was used in 100 control cases. The results favored the hypnotic method, the differences for the variables being significant in each case. One observation made during the whole procedure was that nurses and attendants need to be trained to care properly for the hypnotic cases, since they present special problems in handling. 16 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5769. Burdon, Arthur P. & Paul, Louis. Obesity: a review of the literature stressing the psychosomatic approach. *Psychiat. Quart.* 1951, 25, 568-580.—Treatment of every obese individual must be psychiatric to be most successful. Most cases need extensive psychotherapy to allow the patient to grow truly independent and self-reliant so that he can find more dynamic outlets for his erotic and creative drives than physical largeness. 62-item bibliography.—D. Prager.

5770. Clarke, T. Wood. Allergy and the "problem child." *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 278-281.—"Every problem child deserves a careful study by a pediatricist for possible physical defects, by a child psychiatrist to unearth hidden complexes or phobias, and especially if there is a personal or family history of allergy, by an allergist as well."—G. S. Speer.

5771. Cohen, Mandel E., Badal, D. W., Kilpatrick, A., Reed, Eleanor W., & White, P. D. The high familial prevalence of neurocirculatory asthenia (anxiety neurosis, effort syndrome). *Amer. J. hum. Genet.*, 1951, 3, 126-158.—Chronic anxiety neurosis was far more prevalent among relatives of 139 patients affected with this illness than was true among relatives of a control group. Random segregation of the illness in the families suggests a genetic etiology which follows no specific pattern, although there is some suggestion of dominance. 74-item bibliography.—S. L. Halperin.

5772. Finch, Stuart M. Psychosomatic problems in children. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 261-269.—Psychosomatic problems are less frequent in children

than in adults. As the child grows older, however, varied somatic expressions of vegetative dysfunction are observed. These are discussed by systems: gastrointestinal, cardiorespiratory, genitourinary, metabolism, and intellectual retardation.—G. S. Speer.

5773. Heron, William T. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Dental hypnosis and personality. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 349-354.—Training the patient to relax while in the dental chair is more important than inducing hypnoanalgesia. The time required to induce the latter and the relative uncertainty of its completeness particularly argue against its general use. 10 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5774. Jost, Hudson (U. Tennessee, Coll. Med., Memphis, Tenn.), Ruilmann, C. J., Hill, T. S. & Gulo, Martha Jo. Studies in hypertension. I. Technics and control data. Central and autonomic nervous system reactions of normal adults to sensory and ideational (frustration) stimulation. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1952, 115, 35-48.—This is the first of a series of studies on the general problem of hypertension which aims at the development of measures for the evaluation of the hypertensive individual that will permit prediction of essential hypertension in early cases. The technics of the general study are described and the results of a study of a control group by means of electroencephalograph (CNS activity) and Keeler polygraph (ANS activity) data. Physiologic changes during physical and psychic stress give a fairly stable and reliable measure of the degree of emotional change during these periods. The relation of these changes to hypertension is discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

5775. Kalichman, N. On some psychological aspects of the management of labor. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 655-671.—The Read technique is recommended as a valuable addition to the obstetrical armamentarium, with the proviso that the physician gain more insight into the psychological factors in pregnancy and delivery.—D. Prager.

5776. Kroger, W. S. (Edgewater Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Personality factors and hypnotherapy in psychogynecic disorders. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 362-387.—The discussion is presented primarily from the standpoint of gynecology. Early sections of the article deal with such topics as the acceptance of the feminine role by the woman, the relation of personality to the development of mental disturbances, and the level of fixation characteristic of the behavior pattern under consideration. Then follows a discussion of hypnosis in the study and treatment of frigidity, menstrual disorders, sterility, obesity, menopause, nausea and heartburn during pregnancy, the "abortion habit," decreased lactation, pelvic pain and backache. 92 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5777. Rokhlin, L. L. Psikhogennoe i somatogennoe v proiskhozhdenii i klinicheskom formirovanii psikhicheskikh narushenii pri serdechno-sosudistykh zabolevaniakh. (The psychogenous and somatogenous in the origin and clinical formation of psychic disturbances in cardio-vascular diseases.)

In Bykov, K. M., *Problemy kortiko-visfseral'noi patologii*, (see 25: 3923), 270-300.—Psychogenous and somatogenous factors contribute to cardiovascular diseases. Six clinical variants are noted which are not necessarily fixed for a given patient. A variant, primarily somatogenous, may develop in the direction of the psychogenous; and reversely. Psychological changes can be observed under the influence of the patient's conception of his condition, his regimen, etc.—I. D. London.

5778. Rosen, Harold. (*Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.*) Radical hypnotherapy of apparent medical and surgical emergencies. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 326-339.—Four illustrative patients whose somatic symptoms seemed to indicate need for immediate medication or surgery were subjected to hypnotherapy. All except one showed marked improvement within a short period of treatment. The technique consisted of letting the patient build up a fairy-tale atmosphere by giving free reign to fantasy. The therapist let the patient know that he appreciated the patient's emotional problem. A permissive atmosphere was provided so that the patient could go along or not with the technique as he liked. No direct suggestions were made. It was observed that the more schizoid the personality the less was the chance for success.—M. O. Wilson.

5779. Schulte, W. Psychogenese organ-neurologischer Krankheiten. (Psychogenesis of organic diseases neurologically pre-conditioned.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 129-135.—The rigidity with which the inevitable course of organic disease is observed is opposed, because it is felt that there must surely exist psychic influences predisposing to organic diseases.—J. Deussen.

5780. Tarasov, IŮ, K., & Chernenko, E. I. Opyt lecheniia dlitel'nym snom iazvennykh bol'nykh. (An experiment in the treatment of ulcerous patients by means of protracted sleep.) In Bykov, K. M., *Problemy kortiko-visfseral'noi patologii*, (see 25: 3923), 355-359.—Sleep therapy, employing sodium amytal, is not contraindicated for ulceration. Best results were obtained with patients who were emotionally the most stable; worst results with those who have been long sufferers, who have developed complications, or who have "clearly expressed affective disturbances." Psychogenic factors are demonstrable.—I. D. London.

5781. Tunis, M. Martin, & Dörken, Herbert, Jr. A case of reactive depression suffering from ulcerative colitis: serial psychological investigation. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1951, 25, 22-39.—The paper is presented as a demonstration of the practical management of a complex and serious clinical problem. Nitrous oxide treatment and 3 Rorschach studies were used as an adjunct to psychotherapy, with 36-year-old nursing sister. A one-year follow-up indicates that the patient has not only maintained, but furthered her improvement. Her readjustment and activity level are good; she is proficiently occupied as a nursing sister.—A. Weider.

5782. Weissbecker, L. Pathogenese und Klinik der Hyperthyreosen. (Pathogenesis and clinical hyperthyroidism.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 446-449.—"A permanent state of anxiety" in hyperthyroidism is thought to have its etiology in a general vegetative impairment of tonicity. This has of late become the more widely accepted explanation for hyperthyroidism rather than the malfunction of the thyroid gland itself. Clinical evidence in support of this contention are presented, though psychological criteria were not established by this internist.—J. Deussen.

(See also abstracts 5696, 5721)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

5783. Bay, E. Die Untersuchung und Begutachtung von Kopfverletzten. (An examination and evaluation of the brain injured.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 393-402.—An introduction to neurological practice for the non-specialist in neurology. Special emphasis is placed upon de-differentiation between psychogenic mechanisms and traumatic brain damage.—J. Deussen.

5784. Beringer, K. Selbstschilderung eines paralytis agitans-kranken. (Autobiographical account of an agitated and paralyzed patient.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 70-80.—An account by the above doctor who believes that it may bring out the lack of congruity between the organic symptoms (tremor, rigor, and akinesia) on the one hand, and the experienced trauma on the other hand. This is described as a threat to the existence accompanied by a "clear insight" into the continuing constriction of the space required for life due to an inevitable disease process described as sickness, "feeling of misery," "endless torment," "distressing experiences," and "feeling of loneliness."—J. Deussen.

5785. Busemann, A. Psychologische Untersuchungen an Hirnverletzten. (Psychological examinations of the brain injured.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 120-129.—This article deals with the leveling down and constriction of the field of experience, in particular with the field of reflective thinking.—J. Deussen.

5786. Conrad, K. Über differentiale und integrale Gestaltfunktion und den Begriff der Protopathie. (On the differential and integral Gestalt-function and the concept of idiopathy.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 315-323.—A contribution to Gestalt and structuro-psychological considerations of the phenomena of agnosia, apraxia, and aphasia. The old and certainly outdated theories involving localized brain-pathology are to be replaced by the Gestaltkreis theory of von Weizsäcker's and by the acceptance of Head's distinction between an epicritical and a protopathic system. The phenomena of agnosia, apraxia, and aphasia are explained on the basis of a disturbance (i.e. lesions caused by specific sources of infection) as a result of which the epicritical performance of the integral and differential Gestalt function is reduced to a protopathic function. By integration is here understood "the synthesis of parts into a whole," while differentia-

tion means "the analysis of the whole into parts."—*J. Deussen.*

5787. Greenwood, Edward D. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) The psychiatrist's role in the treatment of cerebral palsy. *Crippled Child*, 1951, 29(4), 6-7; 28.—The psychiatrist should help to determine the social and emotional stability of the person suffering from cerebral palsy, in order to help the therapists and teachers understand how he relates himself to other children, his parents, his teachers, and the community as he progresses from dependency to independence. He needs also to help others, especially the parents and therapists to understand their emotional relations to the child.—*G. S. Speer.*

5788. Grühle, H. W. Zur Psychopathologie organischer Wesensänderung. (Toward the psychopathology of organically determined character changes.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 216-220.—A series of critical aphorisms are compiled on the diagnosis of (recognition, description and organization) focalized brain damages. The results pre-suppose the knowledge of the most necessary organically oriented theories.—*J. Deussen.*

5789. Helman, Z. Le Rorschach en rapport avec l'évolution de l'E.E.G. chez quelques enfants épileptiques. (The Rorschach in relation with the evolution of the EEG in some epileptic children.) *Rev. neurol.*, 1950, 82, 599-601.—The Rorschach test was administered conjointly with taking of EEG's in a group of children epileptic or suspected of being epileptic. Three cases are reported here in which the subjects were reexamined after an interval of about 1 year, the Behn-Rorschach being used the second time. 3 cases are reported.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5790. Kershman, J., & Hunter, R. C. A. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) Encephalosyncope or larval epilepsy; a follow-up. *EEG Clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 169-176.—This paper reports the status of 111 of the previously studied 180 patients after an interval of 4-6 years. Of this group 92% were gainfully employed although 80% had spells of some kind. More than 3 clinical convulsions were experienced by 13%, thus justifying a diagnosis of epilepsy. The other cases continued to have "encephalosyncope" usually characterized by dizziness, black-outs and spells of blurred vision. When convulsions did occur (in 40%) they were nearly always associated with emotional, physical or chemical stress. Prognosis of patients with a diffuse dysrhythmia was better than patients with focal or bilaterally synchronous abnormality in the EEG. There is presumptive evidence that these disorders are diencephalic in origin.—*C. E. Henry.*

5791. Landis, Carney. Psychological observations on psychosurgery patients. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1951, 25, 409-117.—Psychosurgery does not damage the intellectual life but does decrease the patient's vigilance, anguish, and zeal. We need more follow-up studies of psychosurgery patients restored to the community.—*D. Prager.*

5792. Luriā, A. R. Vosstanovlenie funktsii mozga posle voennol travmy. (The restoration of functions of the brain after war trauma.) Moscow: USSR Acad. Med. Sci., 1948. 236 pp. 17 rub.—The restoration of impaired brain functions, incurred in battle, is the central subject. Analyzed and discussed are (1) the conditions of restoration of functions after brain injury and the problem of motivation; and (2) the restoration of (a) functions by means of "freeing of depressed systems," (b) functions by means of "reconstruction of functional systems," (c) motor functions after brain injuries, (d) gnostic functions after brain injuries, (e) speech functions after brain injuries, and (f) processes of active thinking after brain injuries.—*I. D. London.*

5793. Massignan, Luigi. (*Provincial Psychiatric Hosp., Padua, Italy.*) Caratteristiche della scrittura degli epilettici. (Characteristics of the handwriting of epileptics.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1950, 78(2), 235-255.—The handwriting of epileptics is studied with a view to ascertaining whether in any significant way it is characterized differently from that of other types of mental patients. It is found that the handwriting of epileptics is distinguished by the exaggerated degree of union of the letters. This feature is characterologically interpreted in the light of Klages. Handwriting samples are furnished.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5794. Meneghel, Gino. Equivalenti epilettici. (Epileptic equivalents.) *G. Psichiat. Neuropatol.*, 1950, 78(1), 77-105.—The following epileptic equivalents: (1) sensory; (2) psychic; (3) hypnotic or narcoleptic; (4) oneiric; (5) somnambulant; (6) absence, are considered as to etiology, pathogenesis and pathological anatomy in the light of older and newer scientific acquisitions. Cases are presented.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5795. Unger, Dorothy. Prepare your child for speech by training speech muscles through feeding. *Crippled Child*, 1952, 29(5), 6-7; 28.—The cerebral palsied child can be helped to develop speech by training the speech muscles. A number of feeding techniques which will stimulate the speech muscles are described.—*G. S. Speer.*

5796. Zillig, G. Die traumatische Hirnleistungsschwäche. (Inferior intellectual performance due to trauma.) *Nervenarzt*, 1948, 19, 206-216.—The description of inferior cerebral activity found to be due to trauma, is categorized into vegetative and cerebral symptomatology. An evaluation of intellectually inadequate performance pre-supposes an awareness of a pre-traumatic personality structure, along with the ability to reconstruct the deleterious effects. A recognition of the permanent changes which have taken place within the total situation of the patient is important for consideration.—*J. Deussen.*

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

5797. Carter, Victor E., & Chess, Stella. (*Northside Center for Child Developm., New York.*) Factors influencing the adaptations of organically handi-

capped children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 827-837.—A group of organically ill children who also showed behavior disorders were studied in order to explore the manner in which the child adapts himself to his handicap. The most common symptom seen in the children was anxiety about attempting new experiences or facing new situations. Parental attitudes were seen as the most profound influence on the child's courage in dealing realistically with life situations. Underprotective or overprotective parents hampered the child from making a good adjustment.—R. E. Perl.

5798. Hirsch, Doris K. (*United Vocational & Employment Serv., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **An experiment in determining occupational goals for the severely handicapped.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.* 1951, 27, 403-407.—The experiences encountered in a pre-vocational training program for the severely disabled within the first year of its operations are recounted. There can be little doubt that the try-out period in clinical, personal, domestic service, semi-skilled and unskilled occupation affords both the patient and the counselor a much more clear idea of the individual's vocational potentialities than can otherwise be obtained.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5799. Hollingshead, Merrill T. **The role of discipline in counseling practices with handicapped children.** *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 156-162.—The disabled child's background of restrictions and limitations on physical and psychological levels, which are essentially disciplinary in nature, points to the need for acceptance and permissiveness in the child-therapist relationship.—G. S. Speer.

5800. Jennings, Muriel. **Twice handicapped.** *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 176-181.—Interviews with 20 representative employers show that the false ideas held by many employers constitute a major difficulty in the employment of the handicapped.—G. S. Speer.

5801. Oléron, Pierre. **La perception tachistoscopique chez les sourds-muets.** (Tachistoscopic perception among deaf mutes.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 43-62.—Deaf mutes are not superior in tachistoscopic perception but they perceive complex material more accurately than simple, within limits. The more familiar the material the more does the effect of exercise manifest itself. Some of the phenomena observed in the experiment may be explained by sensory substitution or compensation.—G. E. Bird.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

5802. Buhler, Charlotte (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*), Smitter, Faith, Richardson, Sybil, & Bradshaw, Franklyn. **Childhood problems and the Teacher.** New York: Henry Holt, 1952.—"This book is meant as a contribution to the understanding of the child growing up in the western civilization and to the guidance of the teacher who wants to apply principles of modern psychology and psychiatry." The approach of the psychologist and teacher are discussed separately in the first two parts.

The third part of the book is devoted to integration of both approaches. The postulates are profusely illustrated with examples taken from actual case reports. The last chapter deals with technical and administrative procedures involved in remedial teaching.—D. P. Boder.

5803. de Graaf, A. **Enkele hoofdoorzaken van de daling van het prestatievermogen van leerlingen op de middelbare school.** (Some major causes of the decrease in achievement level of secondary school students). *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951, No. 15/16, 22-36.—Increased democratization of the secondary school entails certain emotional conflicts in a growing number of students: (1) difference in cultural level of home and school environment, enhancing (2) a fear of failure, and (3) too much intellectual authority of the child at home. These and other more general emotional conflicts of adolescence are discussed in their relation to intellectual achievement. The author feels that present methods of formal education still fail to be adapted to the basic issues of adolescent psychology.—P. W. Pruyser.

5804. Dickenson, James R., & Lewin, Herbert S. **The role of discipline in modern education.** *Nerv. Child*, 1951, 9, 122-124.—Discipline is a method of teaching, instruction, or training. In a democratic society it must be positive, advance the ideal of individual freedom, and promote self-control and self criticism.—G. S. Speer.

SCHOOL LEARNING

5805. Asheim, Lester. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Report on the Conference on Reading Development.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1951, 15, 305-321.—A two day conference of librarians, social scientists and book publishers was devoted to reviewing and interpreting research findings on book reading. Topics covered include: characteristics of the book reading audience; the influence of social conditions on reading habits; the functions that book reading serves; and the teaching of reading. Further research in book marketing is urged.—H. W. Riecken.

5806. Blewett, Thomas T. (*Christian Coll., Columbia, Mo.*) **An experiment in the measurement of listening at the college level.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1951, 44, 575-585.—A test on listening comprehension was constructed consisting of two parts, content retention and drawing conclusions. Relationships between this test and other skills and aptitudes were studied in college freshmen girls. The correlation between listening comprehension and tests of reading ranged from .32 to .52. With the L-score of the A.C.E. the test correlated .73; with scholastic achievement, .37.—M. Murphy.

5807. Boraas, Harold. (*St. Olaf Coll., Northfield, Minn.*) **Photographic analysis of certain letter forms with respect to speed changes and stability.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 20, 87-96.—The photographic method of analyzing letter forms and strokes was employed to investigate "Which strokes and forms of the letters F, G, and T are most speedy and stable? Why?" The analysis of the obtained data

supported the following conclusions: (1) straight lines are written most rapidly and suffer the least deterioration and deformation; (2) rocked or curved lines are made with excessive initial speed and much deterioration tending toward straightened lines; (3) single-curved strokes tend to be made with excessive initial speed resulting in straightened lines; (4) simplicity of stroke appears to be a fundamental factor in good writing; (5) simplicity of form based on continuous free flowing lines is preferable in good writing to complex forms involving sharp changes in direction.—G. G. Thompson.

5808. Bouchard, John B. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) An exploratory investigation of the effect of certain selected factors upon performance of sixth-grade children in arithmetic. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 20, 105-112.—The arithmetic performance of several groups of sixth grade children was investigated under the following experimental conditions: control situation, a condition where children were told that other sixth grade groups were taking the same tests, a condition where children were given knowledge of correct answers after each arithmetic exercise, and a condition where both of the immediately preceding experimental conditions prevailed. It was found that a combination of knowledge of correct answers and of information that other groups were going to take the same tests resulted in superior arithmetic performance on the several sequential exercises.—G. G. Thompson.

5809. Burch, Robert L. (Boston U., Mass.), & Moser, Harold E. The teaching of mathematics in grades I thru VIII. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 290-304.—The 104 studies, covering the period 1948-1951, are discussed under the following headings: summaries and bibliographies, compilations of articles on arithmetic, evaluations of the meaning approach, discussions on meaning, the social aspects of arithmetic, textbooks on arithmetic, determination of readiness in arithmetic, the process of division, problem solving, evaluation in arithmetic, audio-visual and other learning aids, individual differences, children's preferences, and mathematics in the junior high school.—W. W. Brickman.

5810. Burnett, R. Will, & Porowski, Theodore. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Instructional procedures in science. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 264-278.—As a result of an analysis of 29 studies completed since 1948, the authors conclude that "the careful use of sound research design will more surely chart the way to more effective instruction in science than will the accumulation of hundreds of partially valid studies." These researches dealt with classroom methods, achievement scores, and other factors related to student success in science; the status of the teaching of science in the elementary schools; the relation of racial, religious, and other attitudes to science teaching; critical thinking and the scientific method; the place of science in general education courses in college; science in the teacher-training program; and descriptions of programs and procedures.—W. W. Brickman.

5811. Carter, Edith M. (Boylan-Haven School, Jackson, Fla.) College entrance requirements as they are related to life adjustment education in the Negro secondary school. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1952, 21, 27-37.—56 colleges and universities which predominantly enroll Negroes were polled to determine whether they would accept any of 32 secondary school courses created to reflect life adjustment education. Of the 47 tabulated replies, 9 would not accept "Psychology for Everyday Living" for credit, and 7 did not respond to this item at all. In general, however, present day college requirements were not found to be an obstacle to life adjustment education in the secondary schools.—A. Burton.

5812. Charles, Don C. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) College reading and study improvement. *J. higher Educ.*, 1951, 22, 265-267.—Students in a course devoted to improvement of reading and study methods showed definite improvement in reading rate and comprehension. Compared with an equated control group with respect to scholastic achievement the students in the course were superior, but the difference was not statistically significant.—M. Murphy.

5813. Egorov, T. G. Ocherki psikhologii obucheniia detei gramote. (An outline of the psychology of teaching literacy (reading) to children.) Moscow: Akademiia Pedagogicheskikh Nauk, 1950. 106 p.—This textbook on teaching of reading emphasizes that while there must first be a mastery of letters and sounds, the reading process is one of analysis and synthesis. The final aim of reading is comprehension and therefore enlargement of vocabulary and language is necessary. Illustrative material is of significance in facilitating the beginning reader's learning.—N. G. Nemets.

5814. Kinney, Lucien B. (Stanford U., Calif.), Eagle, Edwin, & Purdy, Charles. The teaching of mathematics in high school and college. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 305-316.—Between 1948 and the date of publication, there were 56 research studies on the following topics: analysis and formulation of aims in the teaching of mathematics, the status of mathematics content, the comparative effectiveness of classroom techniques in the teaching of mathematics, diagnosis and remedial instruction, methods of testing, and teacher training in mathematics.—W. W. Brickman.

5815. Moody, Caesar B. Jr. Physical education and neurotic behavior disorders. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 20-24.—To what extent may physical education programs "tip the balance in the direction of encouraging or discouraging the development of 'neuroses'?" The author cites studies reflecting the importance of physical prowess among boys for achieving peer-esteem, and then he points out how intense competition in athletic games may in a number of ways enhance inferiority feelings or diminish self respect. Moody sketches how mild anxiety may be developed, eventually resulting in chronic anxiety and various other forms of neurotic behavior such as hypochondriacal disorders. From health instruction it is possible for the student to

learn additional "danger signals" which he may utilize in the kind of situations suggested in this article.—*W. Coleman.*

5816. O'Connor, Johnson. [Ed.] *English vocabulary builder*. Vol 2. Boston: Human Engineering Laboratory, 1951, n.p. \$10.00.—This volume is an immediate continuation of the word descriptions for the remaining 1051 entries of the graded list which was started in the first volume (23: 3715). The alphabetical index includes entries in both volumes. (Entry 23: 3715 indicated 1100 pages in volume 1. This is incorrect as neither volume is paged.)—*C. M. Louttit.*

5817. Rothman, Esther, & Berkowitz, Pearl. *A method of establishing rapport with the child. Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 15-17.—For a good working teacher-pupil relationship the authors stress that acceptance is essential. When the emotionally disturbed child finds that he is accepted, though his specific behavior might be unacceptable, his anti-social acts are gradually eliminated. In the classroom, the teacher should try to understand the behavioral pattern the child has adopted; and provide a permissive atmosphere in which each child may work on projects consonant with his level of development.—*W. Coleman.*

5818. Witty, Paul (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*), & Bricker, Harry. *You can read better*. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1951. 40 p. 40¢.—Designed for upper elementary school and junior high school pupils, this booklet gives practical suggestions for vocabulary building, increasing reading rate and comprehension, and the most effective use of books and libraries.—*M. Murphy.*

(See also abstract 5341)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

5819. Dobson, W. R., & Stone, D. R. (*Utah State Agricultural Coll., Logan.*) *College freshman responses on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1951, 44, 611-618.—The group form of the MMPI was administered to approximately 800 men and 300 women. Women scored significantly higher than men on the depression, hysteria, paranoia, and psychasthenia scales. Men scored significantly higher than women on the psychopathic deviate and hypomania scores. Men scored significantly higher than the population sample given in the test norms on all the scales except depression and hypochondriasis; women, significantly higher on the paranoia, psychasthenia, schizophrenia and hypomania scales. Of the men 33%, and of the women, 27% scored 2 sigmas above or below the mean on one or more of the nine clinical scales.—*M. Murphy.*

5820. Farber, Maurice L. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) *The Communist trial: college student opinion and democratic institutions*. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 89-92.—Most students favored a more severe penalty than the law allows, in this Eastern university survey. Differences were found

varying with sex, income, and religion.—*H. F. Rothe.*

5821. Johnson, Granville B. Jr. (*Emory U., Atlanta, Ga.*) *The relationship existing between bilingualism and racial attitude*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 357-365.—Scores from the author's Projective Test of Racial Attitudes and the Hoffman Bilingual Schedule, for 30 Anglo males and 30 bilingual Spanish males provided data for the problem studied. At the 4 year level there was least prejudice on the part of those with highest or lowest bilingual scores. A rectilinear relationship between bilingual background and racial prejudice increases progressively with age, at least through year 12.—*E. B. Mallory.*

5822. Loomba, Ram Murti. (*Lucknow U., India.*) *Moral judgments of university students of philosophy*. *Indian J. educ. Res.*, 1951, 3, (8 p.)—Alphabetically arranged lists of ethically bad and ethically good practices were presented to first year, second year, and graduate students in philosophy. The subjects ranked each of the terms. The ranks for both good and bad traits showed changes in order from the younger to the older groups although the correlations between ranks are all above .90.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5823. Wells, F. L. *Harvard National Scholars in a student health frame of reference*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 205-219.—"Freshman National Scholarship appointees from the class of 1952 . . . were compared in various respects with control samplings from the same class as follows: holders of other scholarships, . . . ; two groups of non-scholarship holders, . . . ; those students who during the year had University connection severed for academic reasons. . . ." Severance cases were found to be taller and heavier than the other groups. On entrance medical examinations National Scholars were most highly appraised in "appearance and manner." Both scholarship groups rated highest on "practical motivations." Psychiatric referral rate did not differ among the groups.—*Z. Luria.*

(See also abstract 5520)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

5824. Kammet, Pauline H. *Parent's attitudes toward "special classes" for mentally retarded children*. *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 110-115.—A brief description is provided of the "CRMD" (children with retarded mental development) classes in the New York City Schools. Various attitudes of parents, ranging from favorable to strongly opposed, towards the placement of their children in "CRMD" class are described. Kammet cites some methods that a school worker might use to secure parental acceptance of segregated placement for mentally retarded children. Several case illustrations are given.—*W. Coleman.*

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5825. Baron, Samuel. *Limitations of the teacher in guidance*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 104-110.

—"The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the inevitable obstacles in the way of an exclusively teacher-centered system of guidance." The areas of diagnosis, therapy, and referral are discussed.—*L. N. Solomon.*

5826. Boyer, Philip A., Desing, Minerva F., & Laird, Mary Alice. Conditions affecting the guidance program, *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 86-105.—In spite of many writings which reflect actual practices and professional thinking, there are few major studies on the influences shaping guidance work. The 171 references appended in the bibliography represent the literature for 1947-1950 and comprise the following topics, among many others: personnel records, school and college enrollments, problems of withdrawal from school, factors affecting regularity of attendance, promotion and failure in school, and exceptional children (physically, mentally, and socially handicapped).—*W. W. Brickman.*

5827. Capehart, Bertis E. Try training them. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 198-201.—Teachers are the key persons in the guidance program and an effective in-service education program is necessary to help them become more competent to do a guidance-oriented job.—*G. S. Speer.*

5828. Chandler, John Roscoe (*E. Central State Coll., Ada, Okla.*), Beamer, George C., Williams, Charles C., & Armstrong, Vernon L. Successful adjustment in college. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951. xiv, 207 p. \$2.25.—College freshmen should be thought of individually as young people who are confronted with a multitude of new situations—most of them revolving around two major problems. These two problems are learning to assume the duties and responsibilities of adult citizenship in a democracy, and learning to adjust to a new type of educational institution, the college. From this point of view the authors, in 23 chapters, offer suggestions and advice to college students in a wide variety of areas requiring the student's adjustment.—*G. C. Carter.*

5829. Cleugh, M. F. (*U. London, Eng.*) Psychology in the service of the school. New York: Philosophical Library, 1951. vii, 183 p. \$3.75.—As a practical guide for the effective handling of common behavior problems of school children this volume is directed to teachers and parents rather than professional psychologists. The meaning of maladjustment is clarified, and there is extended discussion of modes of dealing with the basic reactions to difficulty which are identified as aggression and regression. Situations provocative of adjustment difficulties ranging from trivial to serious are cited in a large number of brief examples. The organization and work of the child guidance clinic are discussed together with the conditions under which referral of children is indicated. 55 references.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5830. Larson, Emilie G. Learning through listening: an experience in group guidance. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 4-7.—Larson describes a group discussion situation that followed an incident involving extreme aggressive behavior in her seventh

grade class. She regards the discussion as having reduced tension in the class and facilitated their understanding of an unpopular individual. Brief evaluative statements of the discussion were written by the students following the class period mostly expressing favorable attitudes towards the discussion. The writer values "the experience most because children as a group so rarely express their feelings."—*W. Coleman.*

5831. Martinson, Ruth A. (*Long Beach State Coll., Calif.*) Duties of elementary school counselors. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 167-170.—A study of 100 elementary school counselors in large and small city systems, and in county systems, indicates that they perform a wide variety of duties in addition to counseling. Many of these clerical, administrative, and teaching duties are not proper functions of the counselor.—*G. S. Speer.*

5832. Mínguez, Esteban Villarejo. (*U. Madrid, Spain.*) Ficha pedagógica mínima: estudio psicométrico del educando. (Minimal academic evaluation: psychometric study of the student.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1950, 5, 81-99.—The same factors enter into both the educational and vocational guidance of the student. Both aim at understanding the student. Time and money limit the extent of this evaluation although there is general agreement as to what should be done. The blame does not lie with educators: there is a lack of instruments standardized for the Spanish student and limited resources. In general clinical and laboratory development is ahead of educational development of tests and more needs to be done in the latter field.—*G. B. Strother.*

5833. Novak, Benjamin J. (*Temple U., Philadelphia.*) What place for placement? *Occupations*, 1952, 30, 258-259.—All public schools have a responsibility for insuring that placement be provided for their students as part of an adequate and comprehensive program of guidance.—*G. S. Speer.*

5834. Wagner, Elmer E., Arbuckle, Dugald S., & Carnes, Earl F. Programs of guidance, *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 106-114.—The availability of numerous writings on general and specific aspects of guidance indicates that organized programs of guidance or personnel services are more prevalent than prior to 1947. A total of 87 references, 1947-1950, is analyzed under the rubrics of elementary, secondary, and college guidance programs; industry, government services, and private agency activities; Veterans Administration advisement programs; and the guidance set-ups in the armed forces.—*W. W. Brickman.*

(See also abstracts 5573, 5591, 5841)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

5835. Bass, Bernard M. (*Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.*) Intrauniversity variations in grading practices. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 366-368.—Since college grades are often used as criteria for validating aptitude tests and also for evaluating "How to Study Courses," and counseling programs,

it is important to know to what extent such grades indicate real achievement and to what extent they depend on other factors. The 396 mean class grades assigned by 33 departments at three course levels for several consecutive semesters were analysed. Significant differences were found between average scores from different departments, and there was a tendency for higher grades to be received by students in their later college years.—*E. B. Mallory.*

5836. Bernyer, Germaine. *Recherches sur quelques tests d'aptitude appliqués aux apprentis d'une école de mécanique.* (Research on some tests of aptitude applied to the candidates for a technical school.) *Année psychol.*, 1950, 49, 159-174.—Results of ten aptitude tests administered over a period of two years to candidates for a technical school indicate that the mechanical factors did not have much predictive value. A fourth factor was found common to all scholastic matter which has no appreciable saturations for any test outside of drawings from memory. This leads to a consideration of the necessity for investigation of other tests appropriate to complete the battery, chiefly in the direction of tests of perception or memory.—*G. E. Bird.*

5837. Stalnaker, Elizabeth M. (*West Virginia U., Morgantown.*) A study of several psychometric tests as a basis for guidance on the junior high school level. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 20, 41-66.—This study is a report of various interrelationships found among psychological test scores in a population of eighth grade pupils. Among the several conclusions: (1) there is a substantial relationship between mental ability and academic achievement; (2) there is a tendency for a student to do generally all-round good or poor school work; (3) some aptitude tests tap abilities other than general mental ability; and (4) personality as measured is a factor in its own right.—*G. G. Thompson.*

5838. Wallace, W. L. (*Psychological Corp., New York.*) The prediction of grades in specific college courses. *J. educ. Res.*, 1951, 44, 587-597.—A battery of 3 commercially published tests—the ACE, the Cooperative English Test, the Iowa Foreign Language Aptitude Examination—and 3 locally constructed tests—a mathematics placement test, a visualization test, a vocabulary test—was administered to Univ. of Michigan freshmen. The multiple coefficient of correlation between average grades for first semester and the combination of test variables was .554. Beta coefficients involved in the multiple correlation reveal the greater importance of the Iowa Foreign Language, Social Studies Vocabulary, Cooperative English Reading, and Mathematics Placement tests.—*M. Murphy.*

5839. Wells, F. L. Rorschach and Bernreuter procedures with Harvard National Scholars in the Grant Study: Cases III, IX, X, XXVII, XXVIII, CIII-CXII. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 221-260.—Reports of the Rorschach and Bernreuter test results from a sample of 12 National Scholars are summarized. Comparisons of results on the two tests cross validated with case history contraindicated "the use of any projective technique in isolation for

appraisals in any major 'personality' area . . . In overall 'validity' the Rorschach test here makes an impression of the same order as similarly competent handwriting analysis."—*Z. Luria.*

5840. Wells, F. L. Further notes on Rorschach and case history in Harvard National Scholars: Cases CXIII-CXXVI. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1951, 79, 261-287.—Eighteen National Scholars were given Rorschachs and their results compared against the composite picture of the 30 Scholars of the Class of 1944. Detailed summaries of the test results compared with case histories is given for 14 of the cases. The results are compared with test results of superior adults on the MMPI and of alcoholics, artists and biologists on the Rorschach.—*Z. Luria.*

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

5841. Gaier, Eugene L., & Jones, Stewart. Do teachers understand classroom behaviors? *Understanding the Child*, 1951, 20, 104-110.—From a questionnaire administered to 96 students in a graduate mental hygiene course in education at the University of Illinois, the authors obtained a list of classroom behaviors deemed by the group as mental hygiene problems. Considered most important were behaviors that (1) disturbed the class and other students, (2) denoted attitudinal inadequacies, (3) interfered with physical, social or emotional growth of the pupil. The authors regard these as being a trend away from E. K. Wickman's findings, but they also point out that there remains "both inadequate understandings of child behavior, and of the reasons for the seriousness of certain types of behavior problems."—*W. Coleman.*

5842. Huckleberry, Alan W. The relationship between change in speech proficiency and change in student teaching proficiency. *Speech Monogr.*, 1950, 17(4), 378-389.—Three judges rated samples of speech of 54 students at Ball State Teacher's College for 15 specific qualities before and after student teaching. Two groups of subjects were formed from the lower 2/3 of the initial ratings. One group was given special speech training. Judge reliability correlations ranged from .55 to .90. 48 critic teachers rated specific qualities of teaching proficiency, at the beginning, middle, and end of student teaching. Changes in ratings of speech proficiency and teaching proficiency before and after student teaching were correlated with a range from .19 to .40 for the total group, and .51 for the experimental group. Several *r*'s were significant at the 5% level or better.—*G. Shames.*

5843. Ives, Frank A. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) A personnel program. *J. higher Educ.*, 1951, 22, 267-269.—Steps to be followed in the development of a personnel program for the employees of an institution of higher learning are outlined.—*M. Murphy.*

5844. Jensen, Alfred C. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Determin[ing] critical requirements for teachers. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 20, 79-85.—"One of the perplexing problems confronting education is how to identify and define the qualities or traits (abilities, attitudes, etc.) which contribute to teach-

ing competence." In this report the critical incident technique is considered as a partial solution to this problem. Some 500 incidents of "what some teachers did in a specific situation at a specific time" were reviewed and categorized. These incidents seemed to fall into the three general categories of personal, professional, and social qualities. "It is suggested that the critical incident technique might be employed profitably in local school situations in developing valid bases for teacher evaluation and as an aid to the in-service growth of teachers."—G. G. Thompson.

5845. Lewis, Claudia, & Biber, Barbara. (*Bank St. Coll. of Education, New York.*) Reactions of Negro children toward Negro and white teachers. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 20, 97-104.—This study reports an investigation of 51 Negro children's responses to various pictures of Negro and white teachers. It was found that Negro children with Negro teachers showed a slight preference for pictures of Negro teachers, and Negro children with white teachers showed a marked preference for pictures of white teachers. All of the children were positively influenced in their choices by the pleasantness or unpleasantness of the faces. Girls seemed more ready than boys to accept the Negro teachers.—G. G. Thompson.

5846. Luker, Arno H. (*Colorado State Coll. Education, Greeley.*) A determination of relative values of topics for undergraduate courses in psychology for the education of teachers. *J. educ. Res.*, 1951, 44, 687-694.—A jury of classroom teachers, supervisors, and administrators rated an extensive series of topics in psychology. There was close agreement among the judges. They rated as of most value topics concerned with understanding the practical aspects of mental hygiene, personality development and adjustment, emotions, child development, and efficiency in learning.—M. Murphy.

5847. Ryans, David G. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) A study of the extent of association of certain professional and personal data with judged effectiveness of teacher behavior. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 20, 67-77.—The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the teaching effectiveness of 275 women third- and fourth-grade teachers and certain personal and professional data. Among the several conclusions: (1) some communities attract better (in terms of the criteria employed) teachers than others; (2) no relationship was found between the effectiveness of teachers and the kinds of neighborhoods from which their pupils are drawn; (3) degree of college training was not significantly related to teaching effectiveness; (4) there is a curvilinear relationship between amount of teaching experience and effectiveness; (5) no significant differences appear between the teaching effectiveness of married and single teachers.—G. G. Thompson.

5848. Slobetz, Frank. (*State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minn.*) How elementary-school teachers meet selected school situations. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 339-356.—290 teachers indicated on an information blank how they would handle 40 behavior

problem situations. The answers were classified as characterized by reparation, ignoring, verbal appeal, group reaction, constructive assistance and commendation. These response categories, the problems concerned, and the teacher's evaluation of the seriousness of each type of problem, were analyzed. Relationships were found between these data and the age, sex, training and experience of the teachers studied.—E. B. Mallory.

(See also abstracts 5564, 5825, 5827)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

5849. Cox, David, & Sharp, K. M. Dyce. Research on the unit of work. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 90-108.—It was intended to investigate the size of the unit work cycle in relation to the total work cycle, to examine the relation of batch size to job satisfaction and production efficiency, and in both cases to seek underlying principles. Ten actual experiments in operating companies were performed and the findings are discussed. It is felt that this work must be regarded as preliminary exploration, and that the original plan of experimentation must be modified, because of the difficulty in finding experimental situations.—G. S. Speer.

5850. Figuerido, C. A. Sobre la psicología del aprendizaje industrial. (Concerning the psychology of industrial apprenticeships.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1950, 5, 69-79.—The results of observations in the shops of the trade school at Bilbao are discussed in terms of their implications for apprentice training. Correlations are much lower between tests and shop performance than between tests and performance in theoretical classes. This is because of the difficulties of connecting theory with practice, of overcoming the monotony of certain phases of shop work, and of preserving integration while teaching separate steps in the production process. Other problems are that excessive guidance often retards learning in the trade school and that some pupils after acquiring only the elements of a trade feel it necessary to take jobs.—G. B. Strother.

5851. Goguelin, P. Recherches sur les résultats au test sociométrique de Moreno dans un centre d'apprentissage. (Studies on the findings of Moreno's sociometric test in an apprentice training center.) *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 228-242.—Moreno's sociometric test was tried in a center for apprentice training. Two groups of 72 and 84 were statistically analyzed in terms of: (1) intercorrelations among eight indices which characterize a given individual away from his matrix, and (2) the factors which led these apprentices to form groups as they did. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

5852. Havighurst, Robert J., Eaton, Walter H., Baughman, John W., & Burgess, Ernest W. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) The American veteran back home; a study of veteran readjustment. New York: Longmans, Green, 1951. xvi, 271 p. \$3.50.—A study of 416 veterans of World War II who lived in a particular midwestern community at the time of their entrance into the armed forces. The story of the

experiences of these men in learning the ways of military life and their later experiences in returning to civilian life is told primarily in historical terms. The data used in a comparison of adjustment of veterans and non-veterans four years after the war are presented in an appendix.—A. J. Sproy.

5853. Peiffer, E., & Girault, M. *Quelques bilans biologiques pratiqués dans une entreprise de réparations de navires.* (Some practical biological handicaps in ship repair work). *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 308-320.—The authors are interested in health limitations among workers in various ship repairing occupations. Workers over 60 tend to have hernia, varicose veins, and cardio-vascular disorders. The health of masons should be especially watched. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

5854. Seymour, W. Douglas. *Les habilités professionnelles dans l'industrie. Leur nature et leur acquisition.* (Occupational abilities in industry. Their nature and acquisition.) *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 216-227.—Industrial operative skills were broken down into elements, and training given to develop the unusual sensory or motor skills demanded in certain tasks. This specialized training was given in a training center, in the factory, but apart from the regular working department. It is claimed that time required to attain skilled rate and quality of production is reduced, and the usual plateau is eliminated. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstract 5673)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

5855. Arbous, A. G., & Maree, Joy. *Contribution of two group discussion techniques to a validated test battery.* *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 73-89.—2 social interaction tests were included as part of a battery given to 219 candidates for executive positions. 3 assessors rated each candidate in each of the 2 test situations. Compared with paper and pencil tests the social interaction tests were nearly independent. The validity of the social interaction against a criterion of job success has been established. It is considered that this type of test makes a unique contribution in the selection of administrative personnel.—G. S. Speer.

5856. Bonnardel, R. *Étude expérimentale sur les épreuves d'atelier.* (Ajustage, niveau du Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle.) (Experimental study of workers' aptitude tests; on a level with the Certificate of Professional Aptitude.) *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 261-275.—Statistics were gathered from 12 workroom tests on 20 3rd year apprentices, and 7 tests completed by 82 2nd year apprentices. Test-retest reliabilities were only .52 and .48 respectively. Various intercorrelations and partials were also low. The author concludes that the tests need decided improvement. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

5857. Bonnardel, R., & Dumont, L. *Recherches expérimentales sur la cotation des essais professionnels.* (Experimental studies on the rating of professional tasks.) *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 153-215.

—"Professional performances" are widely used for workers' recruitment and classification. For evaluating these performances, an analytical scale was devised, yet 30 foremen working independently showed wide disagreement. The most frequent causes of this disagreement were: shortcomings in instructions, failure to follow instructions, and miscalculations and carelessness. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

5858. Castle, P. F. C., & Garforth, F. I. de la P. *Selection, training and status of supervisors: I. Selection.* *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 109-123.—This is the first of three articles which will describe a research on the selection, training, and status of supervisors. The present article surveys existing practices in the selection of supervisors, and concludes that they could be much improved by the use of well-established psychological techniques.—G. S. Speer.

5859. Goguelin, P. *Recherches sur les notes d'atelier d'un centre d'apprentissage.* (Studies on data from an apprentice training center.) *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 276-289.—The author studied skill transfer from one craft to another, on two classes of 72 people in a Training Center for apprentices. Intercorrelations between the six crafts tested (fitting, woodwork, leaf metals, iron work, building, and electrical) demonstrate that almost all the entire agreement is produced by a general factor; hence skill transfer is demonstrated to be real. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

5860. Gragg, Donald B., & Gordon, Mary Agnes. *Validity of the Airman Classification Battery AC-1.* (2nd ed.) San Antonio, Tex.: Human Resources Research Center, Air Training Command, Lackland Air Force Base, (Project No. 21-03-012), *Res. Bull.*, 50-3, 1951, xxi, 266 p.—"This second edition of Research Bulletin, 50-3, September 1951, supercedes the original edition, December 1950. All copies of the original edition should be destroyed and replaced with this edition which contains many corrections." (See 25: 7120).

5861. Howe, Daniel R. (Hanover Bank, New York.) *Effective performance rating.* *Personnel J.*, 1952, 30, 328-338.—Three large eastern banks have developed a performance blank for rating employees for administrative purposes. Each employee in a department is rated by 2 supervisors on amount of work produced, freedom from error, ability to work without supervision and potentiality beyond present job. The supervisors are trained to rate all their employees for one trait at a time on a 5 point scale so as to obtain a fairly normal distribution. After rating their employees independently, the 2 raters combine their results and the scores are weighted.—M. B. Mitchell.

5862. Mercer, Edith O. *The occupational interview: a review of its functions.* *Occup. Psychol., (Lond.)*, 1951, 25, 217-224.—The information-gathering functions of the assessment interview are largely superfluous, and are becoming even more so. The interview will remain necessary, however, for

both the interviewees and the assessor, because of the subtleties which both feel are important.—*G. S. Speer.*

5863. Paterson, Donald G. (Ed.) *A survey of 195 companies on the use of tests in selecting salesmen.* Chicago: Dartnell Corporation, 1951. 106 p. (Research Report No. 5980.)—Presents in full-size notebook form, with samples of forms, portions of tests, etc., a survey of the experience of 195 firms with tests for the selection of salesmen. Cites both favorable and unfavorable experiences of different firms in the use of tests. A 5-page bibliography.—(Courtesy of *Industrial Training Abstr.*)

5864. Rappard, Ch. A. *Een doeltreffender gebruik van de personeelsbeoordeling bij promotie en ontslag.* (A more efficient use of personnel rating in case of wage raise and dismissal.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951, No. 15/16, 18-21.—In an attempt to provide easily comparable rating data of personnel this author proposes ratings on the basis of a small number of pertinent qualities expressed in commonly used school marks.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

5865. Scheurer, Joh. H. *Psychologisch laboratorium en bedrijf.* (Psychological laboratory and industry.) *Psychol. Achtergr.* 1951, No. 15/16, 12-17.—A brief discussion of the practical value of psychological studies in personnel selection. Mentioned are: (1) semantic difficulties of the layman in the correct reading of a psychological report; (2) the ethical problems in connection with a written personality evaluation.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

5866. Thorndike, Robert L. *Priority ratings of Air Force enlisted jobs.* San Antonio, Tex.: Human Resources Research Center, Air Training Command, Lackland Air Force Base, 1951. vii, 31 p. (Res. Bull. 51-31.) (Proj. No. 21-10-002).—Priority levels of 84 Air Force enlisted jobs were based on ratings by 210 officers. Factors considered were "importance to AF mission," "training burden," and "scarcity." Work involving care and maintenance of plane and equipment ranked highest, followed by that concerned with food, housing, safety, and health of personnel. Auxiliary plane equipment jobs received lower priority, as did those related to administration, personnel handling, and morale. The appendix gives instructions for raters. 13 pages of tables with job numbers, titles, and priority scores.—*R. Tyson.*

5867. Weil, Pierre Gilles. *Algumas considerações sobre o emprego do psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach no exame de orientação e seleção profissional.* (Some considerations on the use of the Rorschach test in examining for vocational guidance and selection.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(1), 41-47.—Results obtained with the Rorschach test (the Loosli-Usteri technique being followed) from a group of directors and executives and from another group of administrative employees show that the same character traits are found in the employees as in the executives, although Type G of perception is more characteristic of the executives and directors.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5868. Weil, Pierre, Maia, Jacyr, & Ferreira da Costa, Oswaldo. *Estudo sobre a validade da prova*

dos "P" para os comerciários (balconistas). (A study of the validity of the "P" test for counter-salesmen.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1951, 3(2), 29-33.—Mira y Lopez's "P" test was administered to a group of 215 salesmen divided by 3 different managers into categories good, bad, satisfactory, and to a group of 196 high school students. It is concluded that with the insignificant differences shown by the 3 categories of salesmen the "P" test does not permit the prediction of the professional success of a salesman.—*F. C. Sumner.*

(See also abstract 5600)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

5869. Baumgarten, Franziska. (*U. Bern, Switzerland.*) *Les intérêts manifestés par les ouvriers d'une entreprise industrielle suisse.* (The interests manifested by the workers of a Swiss industrial enterprise.) *Travail et Méthodes*, 1951, No. 48, 23-26.—With the help of Dr. Tramer's catalogue test (430 titles of books, of known authors, to test interests in 24 areas) the interests of 98 workers of a big industrial enterprise were studied as to their nature, direction, range and interrelationship. Interests are, of course, multiple, but 2 strong opposed tendencies seem to be present, interest for questions related with the instable situation of the individual, and, on the other hand, the wish to escape insecurity.—*E. Katz.*

5870. Blain, I. J., Castle, P. F. C., Handyside, J. D., & Sidney, D. M. *Selection, training and status of supervisors: III. Status.* *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 225-232.—A review of the roles which define the status of a supervisor, (nominal rank, economic position, function, personal qualifications and qualities, and management attitudes) shows that anomalies are frequent between the functional requirements of a supervisor's role and rank, and economic signs of recognition. The social and economic trends have undermined the supervisor's role as a technical and disciplinary authority, but his new role as a democratic leader has been left still undefined. It is concluded that there is enormous room for improvement in supervisory policy and practice, and that this problem must be approached as a part of the whole problem of effective management.—*G. S. Speer.*

5871. Grove, Byron A., & Kerr, Willard A. (*Illinois Inst. Technology, Chicago.*) *Specific evidence on origin of halo effect in measurement of employee morale.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 34, 165-170.—"A group of surviving employees of a firm in receivership was measured on 10 aspects of job satisfaction six months after firm bankruptcy. A control group of comparable employees of a financially sound firm also were measured." The insecure group was found to be extremely low in job satisfaction not only on relative job security but also on other variables. The unavoidable job security condition operated to produce an inverse halo effect, apparently causing employees to express discontent with their actually superior pay and working conditions.

Surprisingly, this halo effect operated with marked individuality of item response, rather than with substantial consistent item intercorrelation.—*J. C. Franklin.*

5872. Jaques, Elliott; Rice, A. K., & Hill, J. M. M. The social and psychological impact of a change in method of wage payment (The Glacier Project V). *Hum. Relat.*, 1951, 4, 315-340.—A two-year follow up of the effect of a change from piece-rates to flat-rates is reported. As the data were not systematically collected and as there were uncontrolled changes in production standards, quantitative results are difficult to interpret. However, the findings indicate that the flat-rate scale was favored by both management and workers. It appeared to result in a change in interpersonal relations, especially regarding responsibilities of supervisors. The workers continued to work at the regular rate and gave indications of guilt feelings when the output decreased.—*R. A. Littman.*

5873. Parker, Charles R. Utility employees and public opinion. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 33-39.—A number of surveys among employees of utilities show that the employees are well-informed about company problems and policies, and they are less favorable to government operation of utilities than is the general public. Good employee relations, as much as any other single factor, stand between private utilities and government encroachment. Examples and data are included in this paper.—*H. F. Rothe.*

5874. Rice, A. K. An examination of the boundaries of part institutions: an illustrative study of departmental labour turnover in industry. (The Glacier Project-VI) *Hum. Relat.*, 1951, 4, 393-400.—Analysis of labor turnover data from different departments within a plant are used to illustrate the significance of part institutions within complex organizations. The movement of employees from one department to another appeared to be similar to the induction of a new employee into the department. It would appear that transfer requires the same induction process into a new department as is necessary for an entirely new employee.—*R. A. Littman.*

5875. Veness, Thelma. The human problems of building industry: joint consultation on building sites. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 131-141.—Based on participation in consultation meetings, and the minutes of other meetings, at both government and private building sites, it is concluded that the joint consultation of labor and management representatives performs a valuable democratic function. However, the committees should be used solely for problems which require the combined efforts of management and workers, and for discussions directly related to production.—*G. S. Speer.*

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

5876. Fellenius, Valdemar. *Praktische Psychologie*. (Applied psychology.) In *Katz, D., Handbuch der Psychologie*, (see 26: 5147), 491-504.—Industrial psychology is emphasized in a brief

introduction to applications of the science.—*R. Tyson.*

5877. Jennings, J. R. Psychology applied to industry and commerce in New Zealand. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 254-258.—The occupational psychologist is most frequently asked for assistance in problems of vocational selection, vocational adjustment, work incentives, reduction of turnover, increased production, and the like. The attitude survey and group selection procedures have not been developed in New Zealand.—*G. S. Speer.*

INDUSTRY

5878. Bilodeau, Edward A. Modifications of direction of movement preference with independent variation of two stimulus dimensions. San Antonio, Tex.: Human Resources Research Center, Air Training Command, Lackland Air Force Base, 1951. vii, 7 p. (Res. Bull. 51-12. Proj. No. 21-09-004.)—An experiment tested relationships between direction of control movement and indicator movement. Results emphasize the importance of designing equipment on the basis of preference measurements covering a variety of display and control characteristics. The "relationship between preferences and (1) susceptibility to interference, (2) acquisition, and (3) extinction might be profitably investigated. 12 references.—*R. Tyson.*

5879. Brown, C. W. & Ghiselli, E. E. Investigation of bombing ground trainer A-6 utilization in the USAF Bombardment School: an evaluation of the effectiveness of utilization of the A-6 ground trainer. San Antonio, Tex.: Human Resources Research Center, Air Training Command, Lackland Air Force Base, 1951. ix, 45 p. (Res. Bull. 51-14.) (Proj. No. 21-06-006.)—The A-6 ground trainer for Aerial Observer Bombardier was evaluated by means of school records, experiments, conferences with instructors, and observation of instructors and students on training missions. Problems studied were: (1) reliability of measures of bombing procedure and accuracy; (2) effect of practice, (3) retention of skill for varying periods; (4) relationship between training records and visual bombing. Detailed conclusions are presented. 32 statistical tables.—*R. Tyson.*

5880. Brožek, Josef, & Simonson, Ernst. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Action des conditions d'éclairage sur la vision et la fatigue visuelle. (Effects of conditions of illumination on vision and visual fatigue.) *Travail hum.*, 1951, 14, 290-307.—The effects of varied intensity and spectral composition of mixed white light were studied on a work test, a series of tests of visual functions (recognition of small moving details) measured before and after two hours of work, and a discomfort questionnaire given at the completion of each testing session. Analysis of variance was used to measure differences between various conditions, and comparing best and worst scores for each function. The stress conditions were found to be close to the limits of tolerance. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

5881. Forbes, T. W., & Fairman, G. W. An improved method for determining vehicle speeds from

spaced serial photos. Los Angeles: U. California, 1951, 9 p. (Res. Rep. 9-2).—More accurate and rapid photographic determination of vehicle speeds was achieved by throwing pictures on an elongated grid on the floor from a table-height projector, which replaced the ordinary vertical screen. "In effect, the pictures were projected back onto a roadway of reduced size." The intervals of the grid were "larger and more nearly equal," and foreshortening was reduced. A statistical appendix and 5 illustrations offer details of the study.—R. Tyson.

5882. Forlano, George, & O'Connor, Richard J. A summary of the evaluation of the Aetna Roadometer Performance Test. New York: Board of Education, Bureau of Educational Research, 1951, iv, 11 p.—The Roadometer is a stationary automobile made up of the usual automobile controls together with a self-contained movie and slide projector. Recording of driver reaction to 9 motor traffic incidents constitutes the test. Validity studies show the test is related to formal driving training and somewhat also to actual driving experience. The device also appears to hold promise as an instructional aid.—D. R. Krathwohl.

5883. Kappauf, William E. (Princeton U., N. J.) A discussion of scale-reading habits. Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1951, v, 50 p. (Tech. Rep. 6569).—Dealing mainly with reading errors and reader differences, the report unifies and summarizes recent Princeton studies of design and use of instrument scales. Conditions of occurrence and explanations of errors "are sought in terms of habits and biases of the reader or the nature of the reading task." The range of individual differences is discussed, as well as their prediction from paper and pencil tests or previous reading performance. 18 photographs of scales used in experiments. 3-page bibliography.—R. Tyson.

5884. Malone, Florence L., Sexton, Mary S., & Farnsworth, Dean. (U. S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.) The detectability of yellows, yellow-reds, and reds, in air-sea rescue. USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1951, 10 (180), 177-185.—The effectiveness of the yellow currently used for lifesaving equipment as compared with a graduated series of yellows, yellow-reds, and reds (from 7.5 YR 7/8 to 5 R 7/8) was investigated. Observations were made outdoors in sunlight at distances of 50 to 130 feet from the targets. The test colors were 1/4 in. circles mounted on blue-grey boards representing the color of the sea. Orange-reds of the same brightness are more visible than the yellow now used for lifesaving equipment. The use of chlorophyll detection goggle does not increase the visibility of the colors tested.—R. W. Burnham.

5885. Mertens, C. A. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) "Accidents et potentialité d'accidents." Un essai de synthèse. (Accidents and possibilities of accidents. A review.) Travail hum., 1951, 14, 243-253.—The author attempts to describe precisely what are meant by "accident" and "accident liability." Accident proneness is made up of individual factors;

unsafe environment is caused by external factors. He treats the factors of health, constitution, fatigue, production rate, experience, vision, and practical intelligence. A psychiatric viewpoint in such a study is discussed. Training should be directed at both environmental and individual factors. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

5886. White, William J. The effect of pointer design and pointer alignment position on the speed and accuracy of reading groups of simulated engine instruments. Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1951, 17 p. (Tech. Rep. 6014).—Experiments to determine factors that affect reading groups of engine instruments led to four conclusions: (1) the "pointer alignment principle increases the probability that a 180° deviation" will be undetected; (2) modification of the pointer base does not satisfactorily reduce this type of error; (3) alignment at "9 o'clock" generally produces more rapid and accurate qualitative reading than at the 12, 3, or 6 o'clock positions; (4) instrument groups "with vertical or horizontal pointer alignment can be check read and responded to in .69 seconds or less."—R. Tyson.

(See also abstract 5373)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

(See abstracts 5861, 5868)

PROFESSIONS

5887. Johnson, Warren R. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Psychogalvanic and word association studies of athletes. Res. Quart. Am. Assoc. Hlth, 1951, 22, 427-433.—An experimental study of pre-contest psychogalvanic reactions of athletes engaged in a variety of winter season sports. Two selected lists of words, one of which contained six "indifferent" words and six "critical" words of a psychosexual nature, the other "critical words pertaining to significant aspects of each sport." The athletic group responded vigorously to both types of critical words but in no case "did the men who are considered outstanding performers by their coaches react in an extreme manner." It is not considered likely that the method will be of practical value to coaches. 10 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5888. Maria de Rezende, Naitres. Analise da profissão de bibliotecário. (Analysis of the profession of librarian.) Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica, 1951, 3(2), 55-64.—Job analyses of librarian (chief) and assistant librarian as to training, pay, hours of work, functions and phases of the work, services and attributes of the chief or chiefs are made. Psychological requirements for the various services of acquisition, preparation, distribution, lending, reference are set forth. Tests are indicated for the selection of candidates: tests of intelligence (general, abstract, verbal); tests of specific and general knowledge; questionnaires on vocational interests; tests of personality.—F. C. Sumner.

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AUTHOR INDEX¹

(Continued from cover 2)

- Pedersen, S., 5517
Peck, J., 5589
Peerbolte, M. L., 5653
Peiffer, E., 5853
Perry, R. C., 5444
Perugia, A., 5392
Piaget, J., 5449
Pichot, P., 5623
Pieris, R., 5479
Piéron, H., 5313, 5314, 5321
Pisani, D., 5624
Plotkin, C., 5589
Pollak, G. K., 5758
Popov, N. A., 5382
Porowski, T., 5810
Portenier, L. G., 5590
Porterfield, A. L., 5530
Posner, R., 5619
Povorinskii, I. U., A., 5263
Prakash, J. C., 5531
Prelinger, E., 5625, 5626
Pahonik, A. T., 5315
Pugh, T. J., 5532
Purdy, C., 5814
- Quenouille, M. H., 5183
- Rabassini, A., 5759
Rabe, P. L., 5367
Raginsky, B. B., 5654
Raju, P. T., 5171
Rapoport, D., 5356
Rapoport, A., 5172, 5554
Rapoport, J., 5664
Rappard, J. C. A., 5864
Raven, J. C., 5396
Ravitz, L. J., 5349
Raylesberg, D. D., 5672
Redlich, F. C., 5617
Reed, E. W., 5771
Reichlin, B., 5384
Reichlin, M., 5248, 5450
Revers, W. J., 5173
Révész, G., 5555
Rey, A., 5697
Reznichenko, P. N., 5294
Rhine, J. B., 5404
- Rice, A. K., 5872, 5874
Richardson, N. W., 5628
Richardson, S., 5802
Riekel, A., 5393
Rikkil, A. V., 5229
Riley, J. W., Jr., 5556
Riley, M. W., 5556
Robinson, J. T., 5635
Rockower, L. W., 5686
Rocky Mountain Branch
of the American
Psychological
Association, 5203
Rodbell, D. S., 5180
Rodnick, D., 5518
Rodnick, E., 5518
Rohracher, H., 5368
Rokhlin, L. L., 5777
Romero, F., 5230
Rose, A. M., 5533
Rose, K., 5738
Rosen, H., 5778
Rosenzweig, S., 5629
Roth, N., 5715
Rothman, E., 5817
Rothney, J. W. M., 5591
Rotten, E., 5739
Rougier, G., 5277
Roshanskii, N. A., 5381
Rubashevskii, A. A., 5263
Ruffin, J. W., 5570
Ruilmann, C. J., 5774
Ryans, D. G., 5847
- Sagarra, J. S., 5687
Sakhiulina, G. I., 5295
Salfeld, D. J., 5534
Sanai, M., 5490
Sanford, F. H., 5204, 5205,
5535
Saraon, S. B., 5698
Scheimann, E. J., 5592
Schelderup, H., 5174
Scheurer, J. H., 5865
Schmid, C. F., 5499
Schmideberg, W., 5760
Schmidhofer, E., 5655
- Schneck, J. M., 5350, 5656
Schneider, E., 5630, 5631
Schneirla, T. C., 5481
Schouten, J., 5421
Schultz, W., 5779
Schultz, I. J., 5673
Schuurman, C. J., 5405
Schwarz, W., 5632
Scudder, K. J., 5740
Scully, C. W., 5652
Sears, R. R., 5406
Seidenberg, R., 5716
Senff, A. F., 5657
Senn, M. J. E., 5451, 5571
Sepp, E. K., 5296
Sexton, M. S., 5884
Seymour, E., 5692
Seymour, W. D., 5854
Shagass, C., 5765
Shannon, J. R., 5193
Sharp, K. M. D., 5849
Shartle, C. L., 5482, 5674
Shelby, W. W., 5572
Shibanov, A. A., 5150
Shidlovskii, V., 5297
Shovel, M., 5500
Shustin, N. A., 5175, 5298
Sidney, D. M., 5870
Silk, L., 5469
Silvey, R., 5557
Simonson, E., 5880
Skogstad, A. L., 5477
Slavson, S. R., 5658
Slobetz, F., 5848
Smith, L. F., 5659
Smith, M. B., 5369
Smith, M. E., 5383
Smither, F., 5802
Snell, G. D., 5483
Snesarev, P. E., 5688
Sneath, J. L., 5484
Snyder, L. L., 5422
Sohler, T. P., 5627
Sontag, L. W., 5452
Southern Society for
Philosophy and
Psychology, 5206
- Sperling, M., 5453
Splaver, S., 5573
Stalnaker, E. M., 5837
Steisel, I. M., 5633, 5634
Stendler, C., 5454
Stephenson, C. W., 5351
Sterba, E., 5423
Stermer, J. E., 5522
Stevens, K. N., 5337
Steward, J. H., 5519
Stock, J. B., 5501
Stolirow, L. M., 5184
Stott, L. H., 5455
Stone, D. R., 5819
Strang, R., 5456
Stroganov, V. V., 5228
Strunk, M., 5485, 5502
Stuart, H. C., 5457
Stutte, H., 5463
Suter, J., 5231
Swan, A. G., 5252
Swanson, G. E., 5486
- Taba, H., 5635
Tabackman, M., 5574
Tamarin, S., 5755
Tarakonov, K. N., 5264
Tarasov, I. K., 5780
Tas, J., 5717
Taverner, D., 5286
Taylor, J. G., 5384
Teeters, N. K., 5725
Terstenjak, A., 5329, 5330
Thomas, H., 5407
Thompson, G. C., 5458
Thompson, J. M., 5459
Thorndike, R. L., 5397,
5866
Torrente, A. S., 5636
True, R. M., 5351
Tuckman, J., 5470
Tunis, M. M., 5781
Turnbull, W. W., 5503
Tysser, F. G., 5336
- Unger, D., 5795
- USSR, Academy of
Medical Science, 5265
UNESCO, 5741
U. S. Children's Bureau,
5460
Usievich, M. A., 5427
Utitz, E., 5408
- v. Baeyer, W., 5689
v. Stockert, F. G., 5690
Van der Heljden, P. M.,
5409, 5675
Van Lennep, D. J., 5410
Vasil'eva, L. S., 5370
Vatsuro, E. G., 5150, 5232
Vaughan, W. F., 5575
Veinger, R. A., 5461
Velasco, E. S., 5603
Veness, T., 5875
Venturini, M., 5742
Versteeg-Solleveld, C. M.,
5462
Verven, N., 5662
Viatte, G., 5352
Vlaud, G., 5353
Vicary, J. M., 5504
Vickery, W. E., 5635
Villinger, W., 5463
Voeglin, C. F., 5558
Volkova, I. N., 5299
Voronin, L. G., 5233, 5354
- Wagner, E. E., 5834
Wagner, W., 5487
Walker, A. E., 5289
Wallace, W. L., 5838
Walshe, F. M. R., 5300
Walter, W. G., 5176
Waltrip, O. H., 5251
Warburton, F. W., 5398
Warters, J., 5576
Washburn, A. H., 5464
Watkins, J. G., 5660
Watson, G., 5177
Watson, R. I., 5577
Wattenberg, W. W., 5743
Weatherhead, L. D., 5661
- Weaver, H. B., 5637
Well, P. G., 5867, 5868
Weiss, P., 5301
Weissbecker, L., 5732
Weitzenhoffer, A. M., 5355
Wellek, A., 5234
Wells, F. L., 5823, 5830,
5840
Wells, J. C., 5252
Wendt, C. F., 5691
Wertham, F., 5320
Western Psychological
Association, 5207
Westlake, H., 5721
Wever, E. G., 5338
White, P. D., 5771
White, W. J., 5886
Whiting, J. W. M., 5447
Wiener, D. N., 5249
Wildermuth, K., 5761
Williams, C. C., 5828
Williams, E. Y., 5718
Williams, G. W., 5411
Winch, R. F., 5536
Windle, W. F., 5301
Wirth, A., 5331, 5332
Witty, P., 5818
Wolf, A. W. M., 5465
Wolf, K. H., 5488
Wolman, B., 5466
Womer, S., 5505
Wormhoudt, A., 5424
Woodward, J. L., 5506
Wright, D. G., 5356
- Yerkes, R. M., 5151
Young, K., 5559
Young, R. A., 5662
- Zanetti, G., 5593
Zaretskaya, R. B., 5333
Zeckel, A., 5719
Zillboorg, G., 5356
Zillig, G., 5796
Zilov, G. N., 5235
Zimkin, N. V., 5366
Zucker, L., 5762

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